

# Archæologia Cambrensis.

NEW SERIES, No. IV.—OCTOBER, 1850.

## CASTELL COCH, GLAMORGAN.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES.<sup>1</sup>

THE river Taff, from its origin under the Brecon Beacons, after a course of about twenty-six miles through the northern and mountain district of Glamorgan, escapes by a deep and narrow ravine across the last elevation, and rolls its course, unfettered, to the Bristol Channel.

The ridge which it thus finally cleaves, and which divides the hill-country from the plain, is part of the great southern escarpment of the coal basin of Glamorgan, supported there by the mountain limestone rising from below, and in its turn reposing upon the old red sandstone, the denuded surface of which forms, under the later horizontal rocks and drift gravel, the basis of the plain. The escarpment, extending for many miles along the contiguous counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, is traversed, in this immediate neighbourhood, by the three passes of the Ebbwy, the Rhymny, and the Taff. The heights bounding the latter river, though in actual elevation below some other parts of the chain, produce a very striking effect, from the abruptness of their rise from the plain.

<sup>1</sup> The following article professes only to be a faithful account of the castle as it now stands, or as it may, by a very strict induction, be inferred to have stood.

These heights, on each side of the pass, must always have been regarded by the inhabitants of the country as places of great security. On the right bank of the river, the huge lumpish sandstone mass of the Garth rises to 981 feet above the sea, and is crowned by two remarkable tumuli, well known as landmarks in the vale, and visible even from the distant shores of Somerset.

The elevation on the left bank, though lower, is more precipitous. It presents, in the lichen-stained crags about its summits, and the rich verdure which clothes its sides and base, all those features so well known to geologists as characterising the scenery of the mountain limestone.

Nature has rendered the west and south sides of this height—those exposed to any foe from beyond sea—nearly inaccessible. Across the north-eastern side, lines of circumvallation have been hewn out of the rock, the dimensions of which show the value attached to the place, as a fortress, by the Cymry.

There was reason in the choice. From hence the long ships of the Danish rovers could be seen while yet distant from the shore, and timely notice be given, and protection afforded to, the people of the plain, should the ravagers extend their sweep far inwards from the coast. A beacon fire upon the headland of Penarth—celebrated in Anglo-Norman verse for its ancient oak, and now marked by its white church—answered here, or on the opposite Garth, would be repeated from the summits of the distant mountains of Brecon and Caermarthen, and would at once spread the tidings of invasion over the whole of the southern coast.

The Normans, within a century and a-half after the conquest of Glamorgan, had completed a chain of castles along the plain country, from Chepstow to Pembroke, and were only exposed to the invasions of the Welsh from the mountain tracts upon the north. To check these, they threw up a number of fortresses, either upon, or within the verge of, the hill-country, of which Caerphilly on the Rhymny, and Castell Coch on the Taff, may be cited as adjacent examples.

The site of the Cymric camp was far too difficult of access to allow of the ready transport into it of provisions, or munitions of war, or of a constant and rapid communication with the chief castle at Cardiff. Lower down the scarp, though still high above the plain, the Norman engineer selected a natural platform on the limestone rock, separated from the main scarp by a natural depression, and sufficiently removed from the summit to be out of the reach of any military engines with which the Welsh were likely to be acquainted, or which, from their want of organisation, they were likely to be able to bring, with their forces, against the castle. There is an easy approach to this platform from the east, which probably communicated with the old road, called Roman, and no doubt Cymric, which leads direct from Cardiff to Rheubina, and close upon which is the circular mound, which appears to have been the site of a tower, at Whitchurch, and the Celtic tumulus of Twmpath. Upon this platform was erected the fortress which is here to be described.

Castell Coch, so called from the red tint of its materials, is, in general plan, a triangle, each angle being capped by a drum-tower. Its general divisions are the *south, east, and northern towers, the gate-tower, the curtains and hall, and the outworks.*

The platform occupied by the whole is about two hundred yards long, by seventy yards broad, and the principal works of the castle occupy its west end. The south face is, in part, precipitous, and from twenty to thirty feet high. The north face, towards the upper hill-side, is deepened into a formidable moat, and the east end was defended by a fosse, cut deeply across the rock, and beyond this by two towers, connected by a curtain-wall.

The *north tower* rises, from a square base, to a cylindrical superstructure, the north and south angles terminating in buttresses, each the half of a pyramid cut vertically and diagonally across, after a fashion very common in Welsh castles, and well seen in Marten's Tower at Chepstow. The cylinder is forty feet in diameter.

It contains three stories, of which the middle one is on a level with the inner court, or *terre pleine*, of the place.

The lower story may have been a dungeon. It is vaulted, and has two great cross-springer ribs, and two windows opening high above the floor. A narrow passage, vaulted, with steps, leads into it from the court. Its internal diameter is eighteen feet, its walls upwards of ten feet thick. The windows were mere loopholes.

The middle story is also circular and vaulted, with similar ribs. Here, however, the windows open nearly on the level of the floor, though also loops. There is a fire-place, with a flue carried up in the wall. The flue is backed with *stone*. The entrance to this chamber is also from the court, and, on the east side of the vaulted passage, a gallery passes off in the thickness of the wall, and leads to what was a small sewer chamber, occupying a square projection on the east side of the tower, at its junction with the curtain. The general dimensions of this story, and the thickness of the walls, correspond with those of the room below.

The upper story contains one chamber, the south and east sides of which are flat, the rest circular. Here are no less than three fire-places, each of large dimensions, with funnels in the thickness of the wall. It contains also two small recesses, one a sort of sink, and has two windows. There are also two doors, one, on the south side, opening upon the roof and ramparts of the hall and west front, the other, eastwards, leading to the ramparts of the great or northern curtain. Access to this chamber, from below, seems to have been obtained by an exterior stair between the tower and the hall. This story, within, is about twenty-six feet mean diameter, and the walls vary from two feet three inches, to four feet thick. It was roofed flat, with timber, and above were ramparts and a parapet, probably reached by means of a trap-door in the roof.

This tower is the most perfect of the whole, and in tolerable preservation, although the lower chamber is half-full of rubbish; the small apartment connected with



the middle story is broken down, and the roof and ramparts are wanting on the summit. This tower, however, is evidently the type of, and has served in the present instance as a clue to, the original plan of the others.

The *south tower* corresponded nearly to the last, and, like it, appears to have contained three chambers, and at its junction with the west curtain, a square projection, containing in the middle story a small sewer chamber, and in the upper, probably a communication with the battlements of the hall. The lower chamber is entered by a vaulted passage, down steps, from the court-yard. The middle or main chamber probably was entered on the level, by a passage from the court-yard, and a triforial gallery seems to have led from this passage to the window or opening in the south end of the hall. The upper chamber was accessible from the hall battlements, as it probably also was from those of the gateway curtain. It is uncertain whether this tower rose from a square base—probably it did. Its upper part was cylindrical, forty feet diameter. The walls are eight feet thick, and the chambers do not appear to have been vaulted. This tower is in a ruined state. The two outer thirds of its circumference have been blown away by a mine, but the part connected with the hall, including a door below, two windows in the lower and middle story, and the small chamber in the wall, remain tolerably perfect, and remove all doubts as to the original elevation and particulars of the whole.

The *east tower* corresponds in altitude and general arrangements to the other two, like them containing three stories. It is cylindrical from the base, and forty feet diameter; but, towards the court-yard, it presents a flat face, with two shoulders, projecting at its junction with its curtains. Like the other towers, it has a square projection for a small chamber, here found at its junction outside with the great or northern curtain. The lower story, like those of the other towers, is below the level of the court, but instead of being entered directly by a distinct staircase, a gallery branches off from the passage to

the middle chamber, and descends, winding in the thickness of the wall, to that below. This lower chamber is filled up, but its existence is evident enough, and the staircase is seen through a great rent in the wall. The diameter of the chamber is eighteen feet four inches, and the thickness of the wall ten feet ten inches. It was probably vaulted, although all traces of a vault are gone.

The middle chamber, of the same dimensions, is entered by a passage from the court, on a level. This chamber had two loops. There is no fire-place, and no trace of a vault, although the walls are above ten feet thick. On either hand, opening out of the passage leading to this chamber, are galleries in the wall. That on the right descending to the chamber below, that on the left running on a level, to open into a small chamber in the square projection between the tower and the great curtain. The upper chamber appears to have been entered from the ramparts by a long pointed doorway in the gorge; and over the lower door, leading from this, on the right, a passage leads to a spiral stair in the wall, which evidently gave access to the battlements of the tower. This tower has been rent asunder by a central explosion, but the outer part has only shifted a little.

The *hall* occupies the space between the north and south towers, which it connects, its outer wall forming the curtain between them. It is rectangular, thirty feet eight inches, by seventeen feet eight inches, vaulted, with a pointed arch, and having its outer wall seven feet, and its inner six feet, thick. In the former are three loops, splayed towards the interior, and having pointed heads. They are high above the base of the wall, and command a fine view. The door was near the north end of the opposite side, and possibly there may have been a fire-place on the same side with the door. At the south end is a window, which opens into a sort of gallery in the south tower.

Above the vaulted roof was probably a platform, with a low battlement towards the court, and a high one towards the exterior of the castle. This platform com-

municated with the north and south towers directly, and with the court, by a narrow stair already noticed as leading to the upper chamber of the north tower. The hall is now much mutilated, the vault and part of the east wall being destroyed.

The *great curtain* is a large irregular segment of a circle, about eighty feet exterior face, and with a chord of about sixty feet. It originally was a wall three feet thick, which appears to have been found of insufficient breadth for the use of military engines on the north and north-east battlements, upon these, the weakest sides of the fortress; wherefore a parallel wall was built within and against it, six feet thick, extending the whole way from the north to the east tower. The old wall contains seven loops at the court-yard level, and to preserve these, an arch, six feet diameter, is turned in the new work, opposite to each. Above, there is, of course, a rampart walk of ample width, entered from the tower at either end. The exterior of this wall, below the level of the court, is strengthened by a stone facing, forming the scarp of its moat. This curtain remains tolerably perfect. There is a breach near its junction with the north tower, and the new and inner wall is wanting opposite to the four loops, but traces of it are discernible in the mortar upon the old wall.

The *gate-house curtain* is much less perfect. It appears to have been slightly convex in plan towards the exterior, and about twenty-eight feet in length between the south and east towers, from both of which its ramparts were no doubt entered. It is about five feet thick. One loop remains, about six feet above the court-yard level, which could only have been used by means of a platform, perhaps of timber. Twenty-one feet from its junction with the east tower, a small half-round tower seems to have projected from the curtain, serving no doubt to defend the gateway, which seems to have lain between this and the south tower, and probably consisted in a simple archway and passage, with a portcullis and doors. That the entrance was here, and

between these towers, is certain from the causeway leading to it, but the gate-tower, and most of the curtain, are utterly gone.

Thus much of the castle. We next reach the *outworks*, for the representation of which the dimensions of the plate do not afford space.

The south and north tower, and the hall curtain, needed no exterior defence. They rise from a very steep bank, and their foundations are of scarped rock and solid masonry. They are quite unassailable from below. The other two sides are more exposed. In front of the south tower is the commencement of the moat, broken by a causeway opposite to the inner gateway, and leading from it to the outer court. Beyond the causeway the moat deepens, and is carried round the east tower and great curtain, steep and deep, and hewn in the rock, so as to render this, the naturally weaker side, very strong. The moat, which must always have been dry, ends, opposite to the north tower, in some curious excavations, resembling a water-tank, which, however, they could scarcely have been.

The outer court of the castle occupies the remainder or east end of the natural platform. Its dimensions are about 100 feet long, by forty feet wide. Its southern side, a continuation of the line of the same face of the castle, was defended by a precipice, partly natural, partly scarped by art, though now broken down and filled up. There are no traces of a wall on this side, but probably there was a parapet.

The opposite north, or landward, side, is defended by a branch from the moat, which, after being interrupted and traversed by a causeway, sweeps round the east end of the works, and terminates in a deep and broad excavation, which is carried to the brink of the cliff, and thus defends also the east end of this outer court.

The west end of the platform, or that towards the castle, is cut off from that building by its proper moat, traversed, as already mentioned, by the causeway leading to the inner gateway. There is no evidence of any

walled defence to this court, and yet, without such, the moat on the land side would scarcely have been sufficient to delay an enemy, so as to expose him to the fire from the east tower and gateway curtain, upon which the defence of this side depended.

As the principal object was to command the regular approach from the eastward, the defences were prolonged in this direction. Outside, and on the counterscarp of the moat of the outer court, and six feet from the edge of the south precipice, there are traces of a *tower*, about thirty feet diameter, with what may have been a sort of buttress on its southern side, extending to the precipice. Opposite, on its northern side, and at its junction with a *lower curtain*, is what appears to have been a well-stair, or the foundation of a distinct turret. There is no moat to the east of this tower, but the ground falls in a natural scarp.

This *lower curtain*, indicated, like the towers, by a mound of earth only, sweeps round, so as to cover the counterscarp of the outer moat, and ends in the *roadway tower*, about forty feet diameter, the foundations of which are very distinct, and which must have completely commanded the approach, at a point much in advance of, and below, the outer causeway and the eastern tower. The regular approach, it is clear, lay from the east, and between the precipitous height crowned by the old Cymric camp and the level platform of the castle, and, approaching it by the side least strongly defended by nature, would, at 150 yards from the body of the place, be flanked by the fire of the lower tower, then of the lower curtain, and then of the roadway tower. Supposing these silenced, and the outer causeway reached, the besieger came directly below the east tower, and a part of its adjacent curtains; and, as he crossed the outer court, and reached the second causeway, he would be opposed by a fire from the east and south towers, their curtain, and the gateway tower.

Even if the place were surprised and entered, each of the three towers, and the platform of the hall, admitted of being defended for a few hours, until aid had been

signalled for, and sent, from Cardiff. No doubt, before brave men, all defences fail; and the Welsh, who certainly were not wanting in courage, did, according to tradition, more than once take this castle, probably by surprise and escalade; nevertheless, it was a very strong fortress, both by nature and art, and must have been a sore thorn in the side of the mountaineers of Glamorgan.

The present condition of each part of the castle has already been described; it may be added, generally, that the whole is very thickly grown over with brushwood and weeds, so much so that it is difficult to make out the details of the plan of the building. Although no ornaments remain, yet it is clear from the general plan, and from the doorways, that no part of the castle is Norman. It is probably Early English, and may very well be of the reign of Henry III., and, I should judge, a little earlier than Caerphilly.

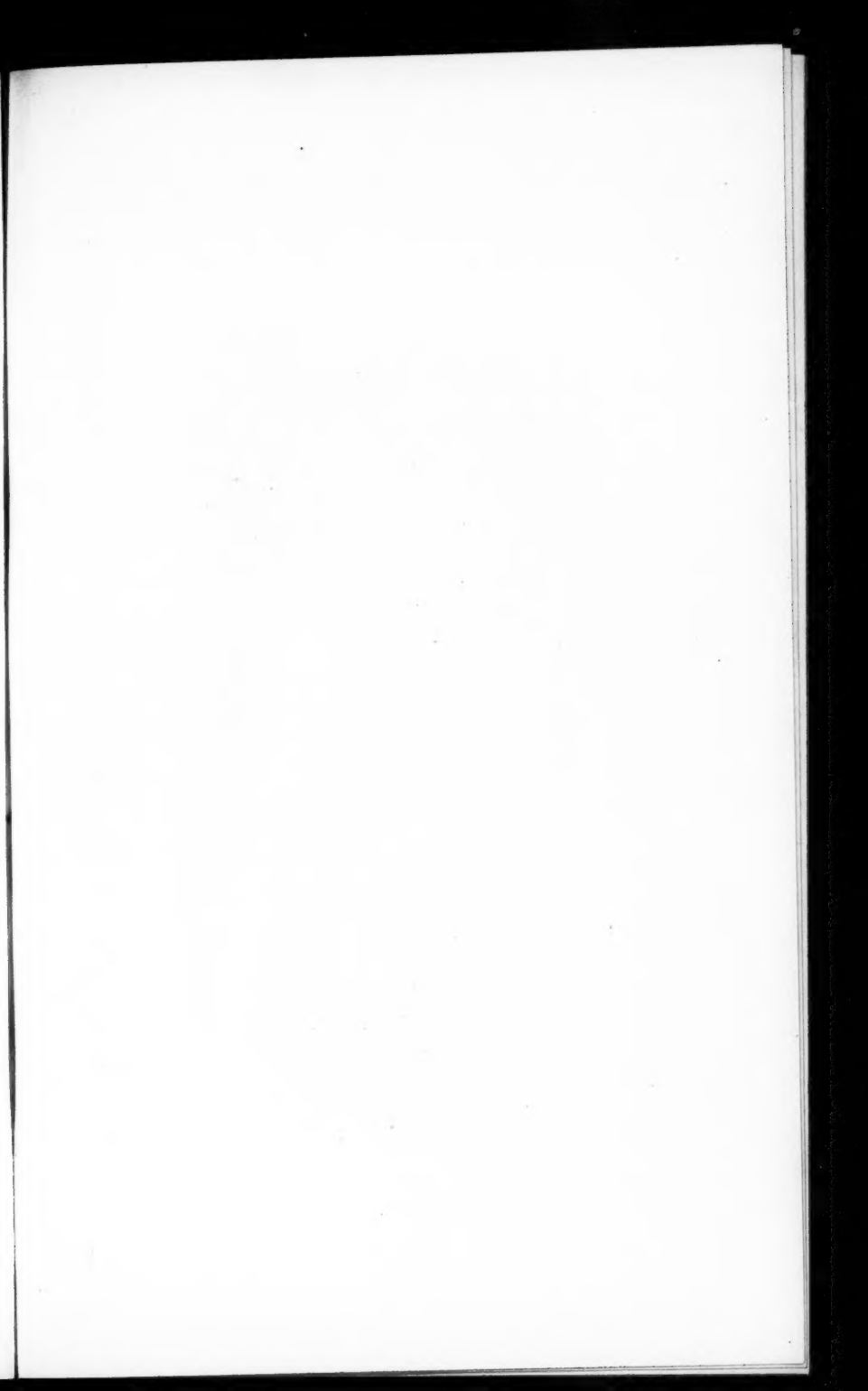
Here and there, especially in the outer court, are some handsome Scotch firs, and a line of venerable beeches, the peculiar green of whose foliage marks, from a great distance, the line of the old approach. These, of course, with the wood clothing the hill side, and the ivy upon the walls and towers, should be left untouched; but it is much to be wished that the castle itself, and the works of the Cymric camp above, were cleared of timber and underwood, and a little care taken to encourage fair greensward in their stead.

This castle has descended with the rest of the De Clare estates, and is now the property of the Marquis of Bute.

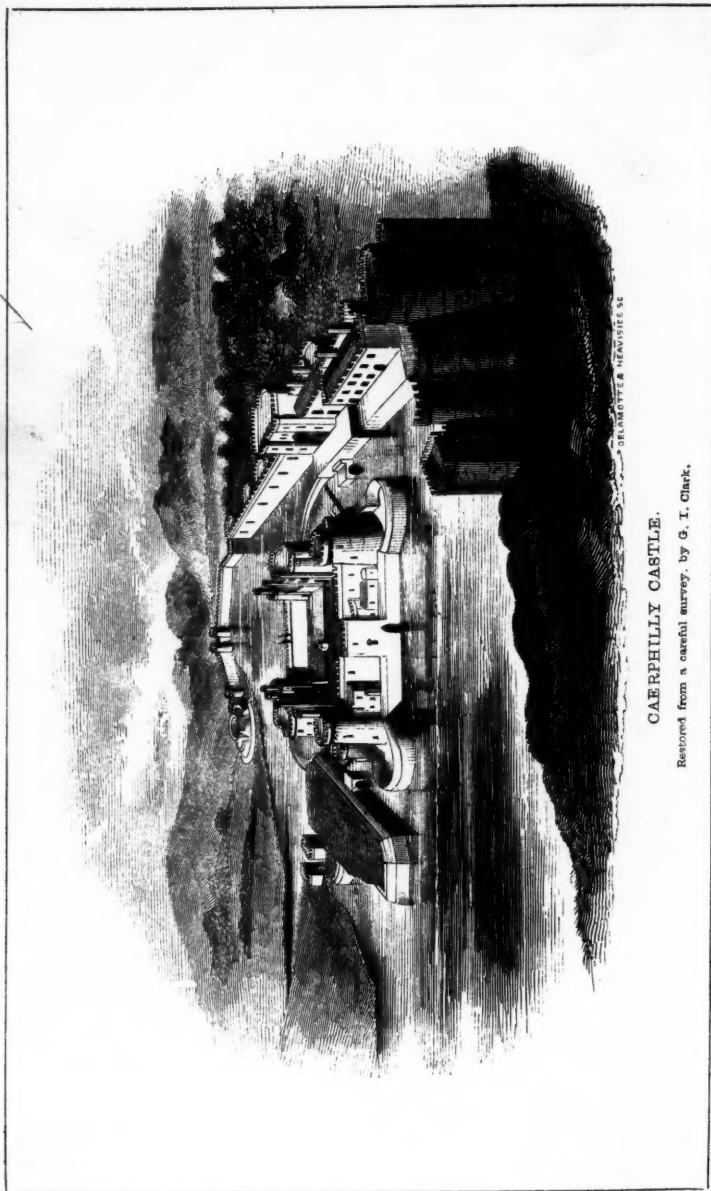
There are various traditions concerning it, but a great deficiency of recorded information. Being the key of the upper country, it must have witnessed many an inburst of the native Welsh, from the Norman conquest to the days of Owain Glyndwr, who is supposed to have descended by this pass when he burned the episcopal Palace of Llandaff, and ravaged Cardiff.

G. T. CLARK.

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CAERPHILLY CASTLE.

Restored from a careful survey, by G. I. Clark.

## CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS AN ACCOUNT OF CAERPHILLY CASTLE.<sup>1</sup>

### I.—DESCRIPTION.

CAERPHILLY is by very much the most extensive castle in Wales, and is reputed to cover, with its outworks and earthworks, about thirty acres.

The castle owes its celebrity to its great extent, and to the peculiar manner in which one of its towers has been thrown out of the perpendicular, by the forces employed for its destruction. It possesses few associations with historical events. But one sovereign is certainly known to have visited it. It is not, like Kidwelly or Cardiff, the head of a feudal honour or lordship, nor is it surrounded by any franchise or barony. It has not even received the barren dignity of conferring a title of honour upon any of its numerous possessors. It has been celebrated by no bard, and even mentioned only by one.

Neither does Caerphilly possess many sources of intrinsic interest. It boasts not the architectural decorations of Caernarvon, the commanding position of Conway, or the picturesque beauty of Raglan. It is simply a ruin, of great extent, and possessing that sort of rugged sublimity which is inseparable from an assemblage of lofty walls and massive and partially overthrown towers, neither bosomed in woods, nor mantled, to any extent, with ivy.

Caerphilly stands upon that wide tract of debateable ground between England and Wales, which was so long contested by both nations under the title of "The Marches," and which, beneath the Normans, had its own customs and its governors, known as the Lords-Marchers.

The castle, though in the Marches, is within the Welsh

<sup>1</sup> A portion of the following Paper is taken from a Memoir upon Caerphilly, by the same author, published in the *West of England Journal*, in 1835-6.

border, being about a mile from the river Rhymny, the boundary between Monmouth and Glamorgan, and, since the reign of Henry VIII., between England and the Principality, in this direction.

The castle is placed in the midst of a valley, open on the east towards the Rhymny, and divided on the west from the valley of the Taff by the mountain ridge of Mynydd Mayo. North and north-west, at a greater distance, is the concave crest of Mynydd Eglwsilan, and on the south, the long and well-known elevation which separates the hill-country of Glamorgan from the plain, and is intersected by the ravines of the Taff, the Rhymny, and the Ebbwy. This ridge is locally known as the great Garth and Caerphilly mountains, and, on the road from the castle to the sea, is crowned by the ancient Celtic stronghold of Môr-graig.

Caerphilly stands therefore in a vast basin. The traveller who wishes to see it to advantage, should descend upon it soon after sunrise in autumn, from one of the surrounding heights, when the grey towers of the castle will be seen rising out of an immense sea of mist.

The whole basin is a part of the Glamorganshire coal field. The mineral has long been worked on Caerphilly mountain, where it appears on the surface, and the castle is chiefly constructed of the fissile sandstone of the neighbourhood, which appears to have been quarried from a large excavation by the road side, near Chapel-Martin.

Along the base of the mountains, and extending some way up their skirts, here, as in all the vallies in the neighbourhood, lie vast deposits of gravel and sand, composed in part of the debris of the neighbouring rocks, but chiefly of rolled pebbles, supposed to have been brought down from the northern hills by diluvial agency.

I propose, in the following pages, first to describe the *position* and *details* of the castle, and afterwards to state its *history*, as far at least as it is known to me.

First, of the ground on which the castle stands :—

Near the centre of the basin already described is a

bed of gravel, of considerable extent and thickness, the surface of which has been deeply wrought, by some natural process, into a series of furrows and eminences.

A narrow tongue of slightly elevated ground, the termination of a low peninsula of gravel, projects eastwards, and, by its projection, divides a swampy flat of considerable breadth into two portions. These are contained within irregular gravel banks, similar to, though somewhat higher than, the central peninsula. The southern is shorter, and almost parallel to it; the northern is prolonged, and curves around its point, until it is separated from the southern only by an inconsiderable gorge. The swamp thus assumes something of the figure of a horse-shoe.

South of the peninsula, the Nant-y-Gledyr, a large rivulet, flows from the south-west, across the swamp, through the gorge, to join the Rhymny.

North-east of the peninsula a smaller spring, partly indeed fed by the Nant-y-Gledyr, flows across a part of the northern swamp; and, north of this again, another spring contributes to the same swamp. Naturally, these waters seem to have found their way, by a depression or gorge, to the north-eastward, into the Nant-y-Gledyr, outside of and below the upper gorge already mentioned.

The tongue of land thus guarded was well suited for the purposes of defence, supposing the peninsula to have been converted, by a cross-trench, into an island. Water was abundant, pasturage at hand, and the morass would form a secure front. There is, however, no evidence that the spot was occupied by the Welsh, though it has been thought, with great probability, that the stronghold of Senghennydd was here situated.

Under the Normans, the surface of the ground underwent considerable alteration. The bed of the Nant-y-Gledyr was dammed up at one gorge, and the northern waters at the other, and the two divisions of the swamp thus formed into lakes.

Advantage was taken of a narrow and curved ridge, which proceeded from the root of the peninsula, to divide

the northern swamp into two parts, of which the one formed the middle, and the other the inner, moat.

The inner moat communicated with the southern swamp by two cross-cuts; one, the old natural termination of the peninsula eastwards, the other, an artificial cut across it on the west; and thus the circuit of the inner moat was completed.

The island which was thus formed, and encircled by this moat, was scarped into curtains and bastions, and faced with stone; and the single cross-cut westward, not being deemed a sufficient defence, the peninsula was divided by a second cross-cut further westward, and the second island, thus formed, was converted into a sort of horn-work or demi-lune, covering the western approach. This also was scarped and revetted.

Thus, then, the principal features of the ground plan are—the end of the peninsula converted into an *island*, and defended on the north by the *inner north moat*, on the south by the *lake*, on the east by the *inner east moat*, and on the west by the *inner cross-cut*—the whole making up the *inner moat*.

Proceeding outwards, we have, as the boundaries of this moat—on the west, the *horn-work*, prolonged on the north into the *curved ridge*; on the east, the natural bank occupied by the *southern half of the grand front*; and on the south, the acclivity of the *bank of the lake*, rising rather steeply. All these form the outer boundaries of the inner moat. The second, or middle line of defence, is less complete, and is confined to the west and northern sides. It begins with the outer *cross-cut*, west of the horn-work, which communicates at one end with the lake, and at the other with the *middle moat*. Beyond this middle line of defence is, upon the north-west, a high knoll, the summit of which has been carved into a *redoubt*; towards the north by the *northern bank*, which is turned westwards by the *northern brook*, and thickened eastwards into a dam wall; and towards the north-east, east, and south-east, by the continuation of this bank, and the *northern half of the grand front*, built upon it.

These defences are again strengthened—on the north by one division of the *outer moat*, formed by the passage of the north brook, and on the east by the other division extending in advance of the grand front, and connected with the Nant-y-Gledyr, near the great drawbridge. These moats are divided by a sort of *causeway* at the north-east angle of the outworks, reserved for the passage of cavalry from a sally-port. A part of the earth excavated from these outer moats seems to have been thrown up outside, so as to form banks, one of which is occupied by the main street of Caerphilly, the other by the Nant-Garw road.

It is hoped that reference to the plan, or to the ground as seen from the towers or walls, will suffice to render the above description intelligible.

For the purpose of the description of the castle itself, the whole may be considered as composed of six parts, each of which will be further subdivided. These parts are,—

I.—The GRAND FRONT. II.—The HORN-WORK. III.—The REDOUBT. IV.—The MIDDLE WARD. V.—The INNER WARD.

I.—The eastern or GRAND FRONT of Caerphilly is a very fine and complete specimen of a feudal line of defence. It is composed of a long curtain-wall of considerable height and thickness, strengthened on the exterior by buttresses and buttress-towers, rising in the centre into a broad or lofty gate-house, and terminated, at either extremity, by clusters of towers that protect its sally-ports, and prevent it from being out-flanked. Before it is a broad and deep moat, supplied with water, and crossed by a double drawbridge. In its rear is a second moat, also crossed by a drawbridge. The length of the façade is about 250 yards, the height varies from twenty to sixty feet.

It is divided into the great gate-house, the northern curtain and postern, and the southern curtain and postern.

The *great gate-house* stands a little on the north side

of the centre. Its line of front is not exactly parallel to those of the curtains, the plan being irregular.

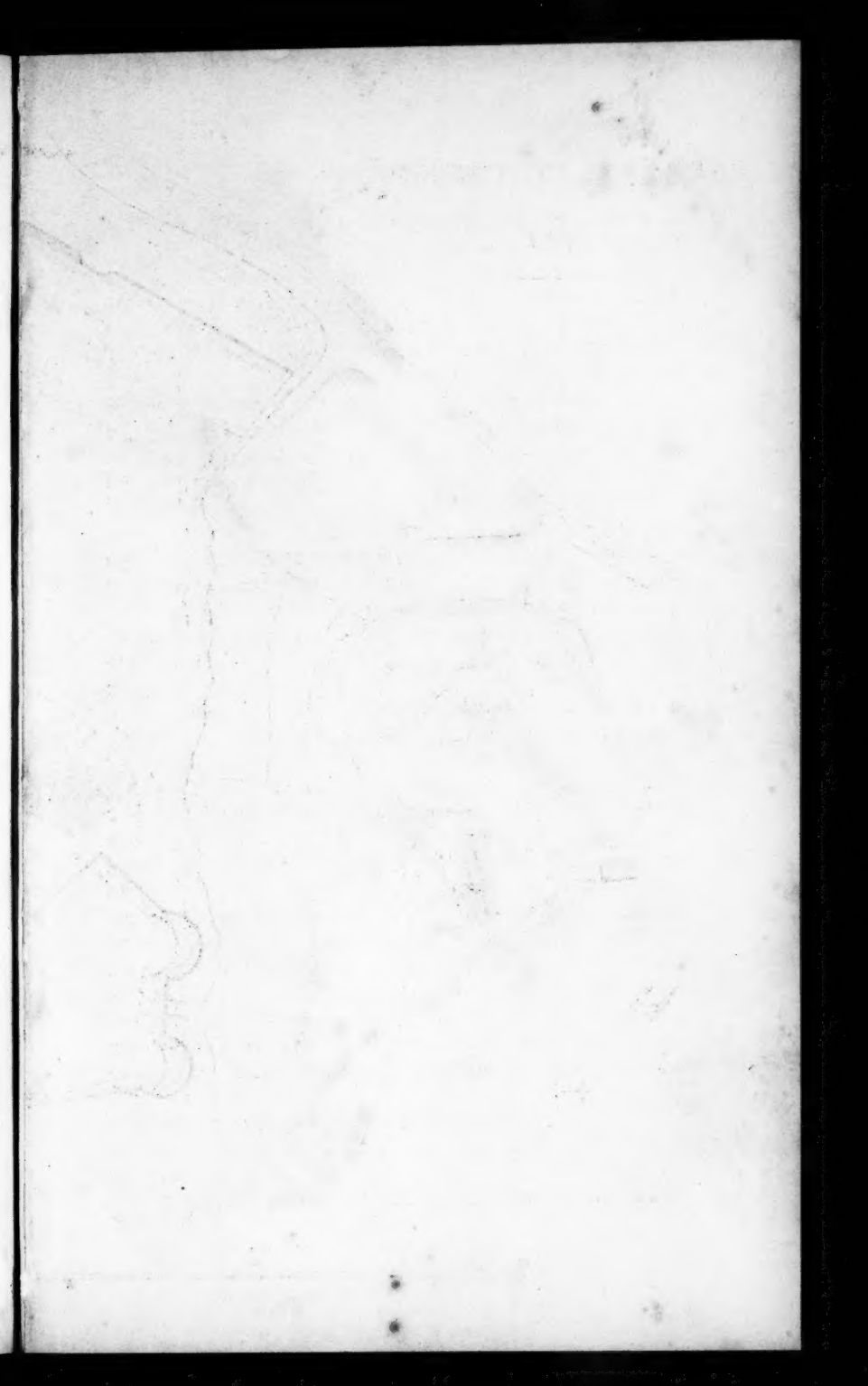
The *gate-house proper* is a lofty oblong building, fifty feet broad by thirty-five deep, and about sixty high. It is perforated below by the portal, but rises above as a broad tower. Its lateral portions project six feet beyond the portal, and form porters' lodges.

The portal, ten feet wide by twenty high, was defended by gates, portcullis, and stockade. It is guarded by loops on each side from the lodges. Those opening from the portal measure twenty feet by ten, have fire places, and were floored with timber. The walls are nine feet thick, and are looped in various directions for defence.

Passing through the gate-house, behind it is a broad platform, which extends behind the southern curtain, and is scarped and revetted towards the inner moat; on the right of this is a prolongation of the gate-house westwards, into the *gate-house tower*. One of two doors leads up this tower by a hexagonal well-stair, nine feet in mean diameter; this opens upon seven apartments in two stories, and terminates in a lofty quadrangular turret. In the lower story are devices for working the portcullis, and a small fire-place and oven, probably intended to serve the purpose of a cooking place for the porter and his assistants, and possibly, in time of siege, for heating pitch, lead, &c. These rooms are vaulted. From this story a passage opens upon the rampart of the northern curtain, and led, probably by a temporary plank bridge, across an abyss in the thickness of the wall, about twenty-nine feet deep and five wide, and opening below between the grates of the grand postern. A passage, at the ground level, leads from the platform through the gate-house tower, across the grand postern, to the northern curtain, and is defended by gates, portcullis, and draw-bridge.

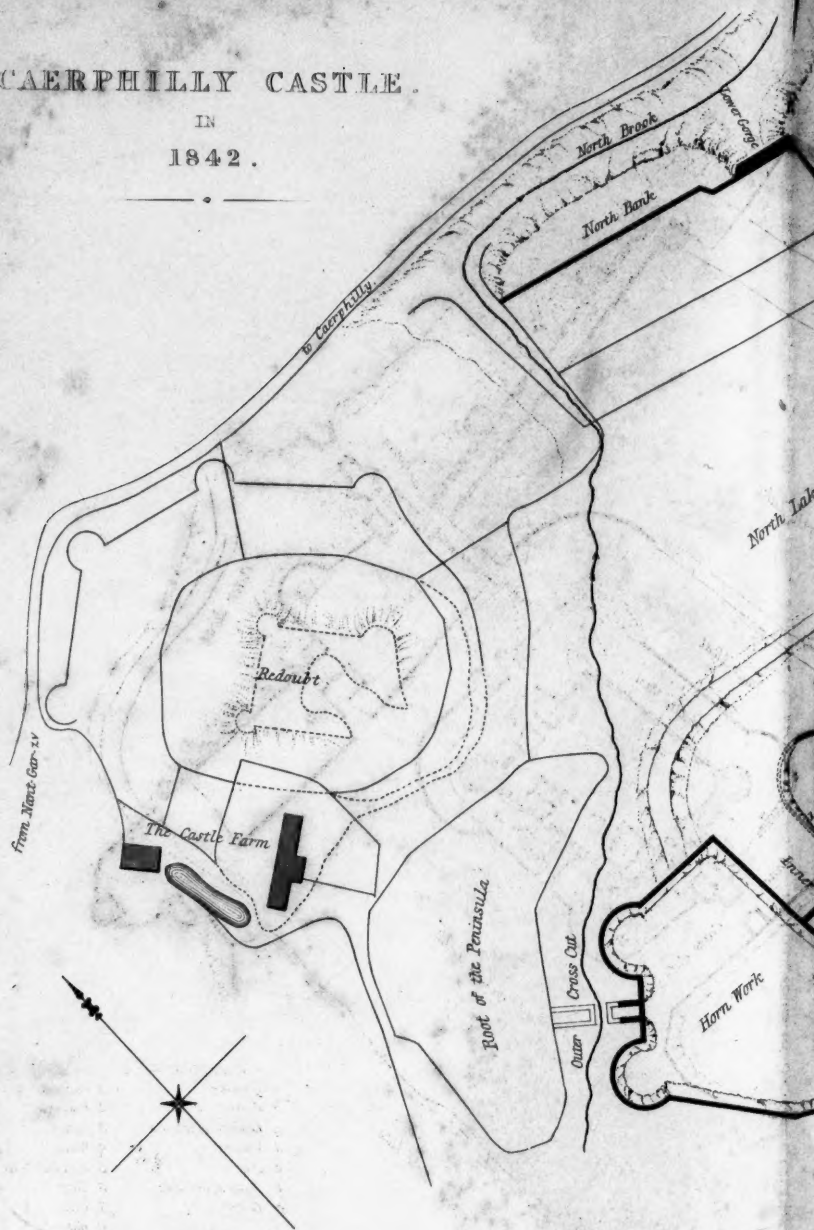
From the gate-house a *dividing wall*, twenty feet high and six thick, extends westward eighty feet to the edge of the inner moat, and thus cuts off the platform and the whole of the northern from the southern curtain. Its



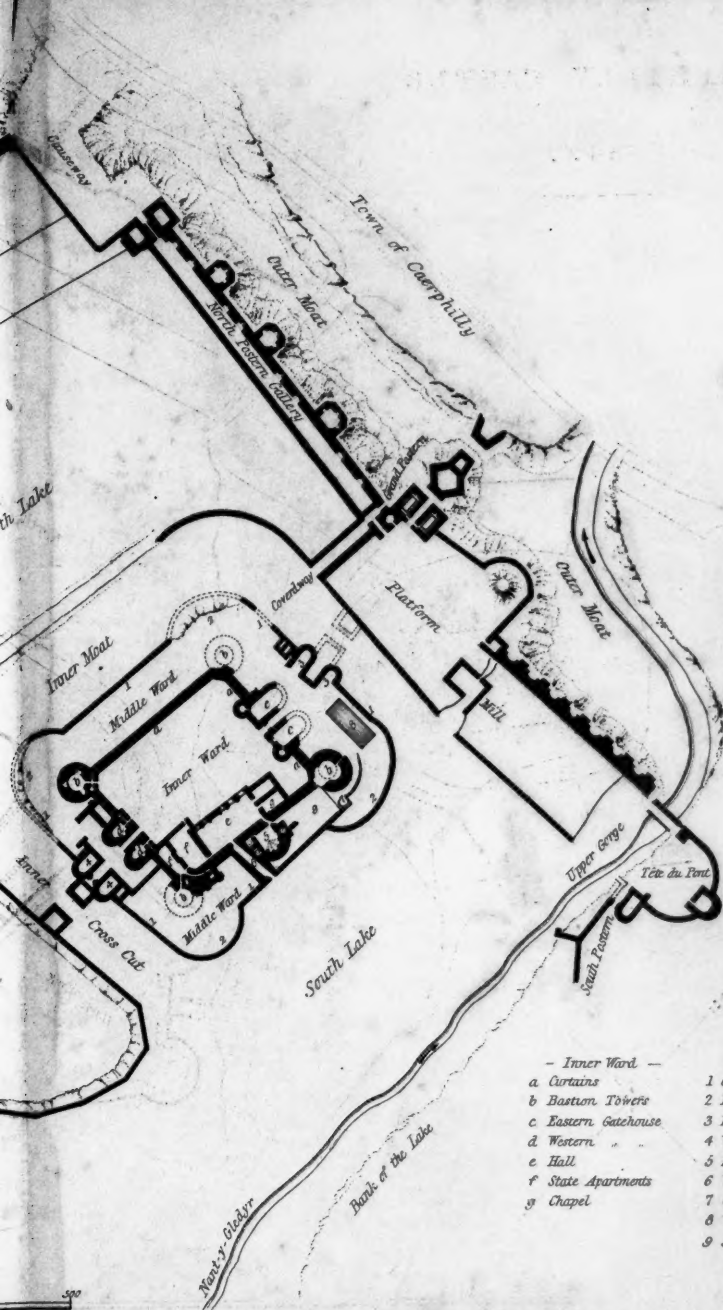


# CAERPHILLY CASTLE.

IN  
1842.



Scale of Feet  
100 200 300 400  
132 feet to 1 inch.

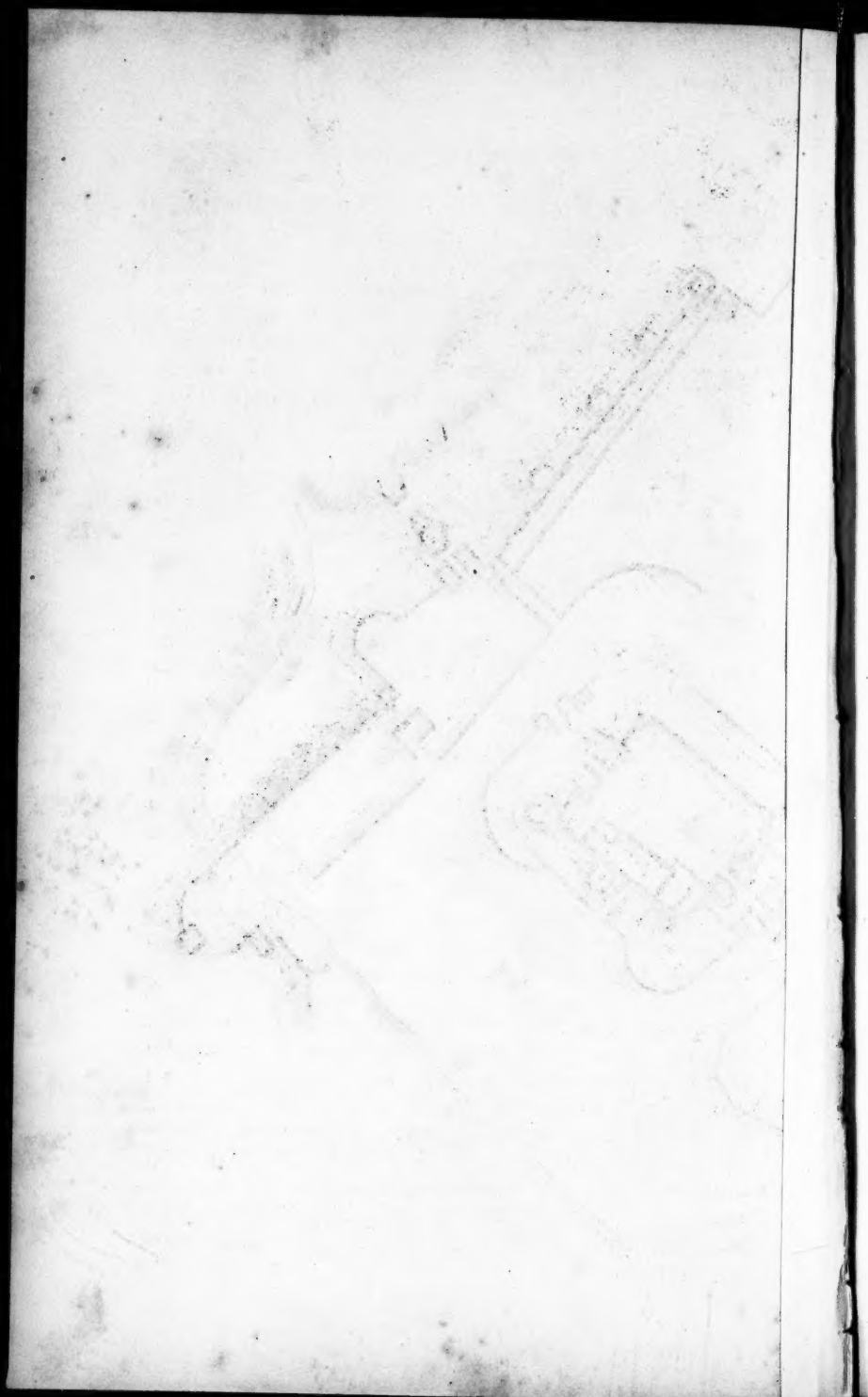


- Inner Ward -

- a Curtains
- b Bastion Towers
- c Eastern Gatehouse
- d Western " "
- e Hall
- f State Apartments
- g Chapel

- Middle Ward -

- 1 Curtains
- 2 Bastions
- 3 Eastern Gatehouse
- 4 Western " "
- 5 Kitchen Tower
- 6 Water Gate Gallery
- 7 Oven
- 8 Water Tank
- 9 Still Room



face has been embattled, so that should the northern curtain be taken, the southern could still be defended. There is no door in this wall.

At the juncture of the gate-house with the *northern curtain*, in the latter, at the level of the water's-edge, is a low-browed archway, which could only have been accessible by a boat, and constitutes the *grand postern*. It is defended by two grates, and a cavity open above between them, and thence a *covered way* leads close under, and north of the dividing wall, to the edge of the inner moat.

This curtain runs northward for 130 yards, and is strengthened exteriorly by three *buttress-towers*, quadrangular and solid below, but hexagonal and chambered above. Each has a projection of twenty feet; they are of unequal breadth. The chambers have each a loop in front, and one at the junction of the tower with the wall on either side. They were accessible only from the rampart.

In the curtain itself are six loops, opening in pairs between the buttress-towers. The curtain ends, northward, in a pair of towers, connected by the vault of a portal, the *north postern*, regularly defended, and opening upon a plot of ground and causeway separating the two parts of the outer moat.

Behind, and parallel to, this curtain, at a distance of nineteen feet, was a slight wall, four feet thick, which formed the rear-wall of a *postern gallery*, leading from the gate-house to the north postern, and forming, above, a broad flat walk for the defence of the ramparts.

*Southern curtain.*—The general plan of this curtain is irregular; it passes south-eastward from the gate-house, forms a large semicircle, and, passing off in a long straight wall, crosses the Nant-y-Gledyr, and terminates in a tête-du-pont and a postern. This wall contains a chamber and *sewer houses* at its angle, and is supported exteriorly by seven quadrangular solid buttresses. In one place it is perforated for the passage of the waste waters of the mill, and in another for the passage of the

Nant-y-Gledyr, being, at that part where subjected to great pressure, fifteen feet thick. This curtain is accessible from the *tête-du-pont*; and upon it, above the sewer house, is a mural chamber, serving as a "*place d'armes*." The face of the wall, between the buttresses, is wrought into a concavity, increasing towards the summit. The soil of the platform behind this curtain is twenty-five feet above the exterior level.

The *platform* is a large surface of sward behind the southern curtain, between it and the counterscarp of the inner moat; upon it stood the *mill*, and from it dropped the inner drawbridge. It increases in breadth from the dam to the dividing wall, where it measures ninety-four feet.

The *tête-du-pont* terminates the southern curtain. It consists of a curve of the wall, westward, into a semicircle, with towers and a postern-gate, protected by a bifurcated wall, intended to prevent the curtain from being out-flanked.

In front of this great line of defence is a moat, about sixty feet wide, and crossed by a double drawbridge of two spans of eighteen feet each at the great gateway, connected with a large pier in the centre of the moat, capable of being converted into a sort of barbican. This moat communicates with, and admitted of being filled from, the Nant-y-Gledyr.

Such is the principal front and eastern line of defence, calculated not only to withstand attacks from the front, flanks, or rear, but also of being held out, the southern against the northern part.

From the northern extremity of this front, at the northern postern, a bank of earth, lined inwards, or on its southern face, by a wall, and at one part thickened into a dam, divides the middle from the outer moat, at present skirted by the Nant-y-Garw road. This is the *north bank*.

From the same front, from the end of the covered way, close to the dividing wall, a second bank of earth is given off, and, passing westwards to unite with the

horn-work, divides the inner from the middle moat, and forms a part of the northern defences of the castle. Its inner face is partially lined with a wall, in which is a sluice-tunnel. This is the *curved ridge*.

The HORN-WORK covering the western front of the castle, and communicating between the middle and outer gates, is an irregular polygon, revetted all round with a wall of fifteen feet high, above which is a talus of about eight more. From its south-western face issues one of the feeding-springs of the lake. On the eastern, or longest face, is a semi-pier, to receive the drawbridge, of twenty feet span, from the opposite gate-house of the middle ward. On the north-western face a similar semi-pier, between half-round bastions, seems to have supported the drawbridge, also of twenty feet span, giving access to the castle in this direction.

The REDOUBT has already been mentioned as being formed by scarping down a knoll of gravel on the north-west quarter of the castle.

The body of this earthwork is quadrangular, capped at the three outer angles by three bastions, and excavated in the centre into a sort of casemate. The curtain, towards the castle, is intersected by two trenches, separated by a mound or cavalier, and leading into the centre of the work.

Outside the redoubt, and following the curve of its bastions, is a ditch, upon the outer three sides broad and deep, on the fourth side but slightly marked.

The ramparts of the redoubt are unprovided with either parapets for cannon or banquettes for musquetry, and the scarp is continued unbroken to the rampart. Neither scarp nor counterscarp, though steep, have any retaining wall.

Beyond the main ditch is a spacious glacis, terminating in three low bastions and a shallow ditch. Both ditches were probably dry.

The whole work resembles much those thrown up in haste during the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, and has either been partially destroyed, or,



which seems more probable, has never been entirely completed.

The inner and middle wards of the castle occupy the island, which has already been described as formed out of the end of the peninsula.

This island is scarped into a parallelogram, 111 yards east and west, by ninety-six north and south. The four angles are capped by large bastions, parts of circles. The intervening straight lines are termed, in fortification, curtains.

The sides or scarps of these bastions and curtains are faced with a stone wall, thirty feet high, and surmounted by a parapet of from five to twelve more; and within this enclosure are contained the middle and inner ward.

The inner ward is formed by placing a second parallelogram smaller than the last, within it. This forms the inner, and the concentric space between the two, the middle, ward.

The MIDDLE WARD thus presents four divisions, towards the cardinal points, all forming terraces of from sixteen to twenty yards broad, and the opposite sides being of nearly equal length. Upon the east and west are the gate-houses; on the south, offices, and a water-gate; and, on the north, an open terrace, overlooking the outer defences of the castle on that side.

The *eastern gate-house* is formed of two low towers, with half round projections towards the moat, and a portal between the two. The walls are thick, and there is a lodge on each side, lighted by three loops. Above these lodges was the battlement. On the north side is a square building, the use of which is unknown. This gate-house was connected with that of the inner ward, and between the two there seem to have been side doors.

One of these, on the south, led to the *water tank*, lined with masonry, fifty feet long by twenty wide.

In front of this gate-house, and dividing it from the platform of the grand gate, the moat is about forty-five feet wide. As there are no traces of a central pier for the drawbridge which must have crossed this space, it

seems probable that it rested on an intermediate tressle of timber, as at Raby and Holt, which admitted of being removed or destroyed, in the event of a siege.

The *western gate-house* is placed opposite to the horn-work, and between them is a moat sixty feet wide. The portal is loftier, and the front broader, than in the eastern gate-house. There are two chambers on either side of the portal, and above them a first story, with fire-places and chimneys.

Between this gate and the north-west tower of the inner ward are some later buildings, and a wall, which seems to have been intended to cut off the communication between the gate-house and the north terrace. On the south side is a similar wall, shutting off the south terrace.

The offices and water-gate passage occupy a part of the south terrace of this ward.

The *water-gate gallery* leads from the hall to the lake, and is big enough to contain a boat. It is vaulted by a succession of narrow arches, in steps, instead of by one sloping vault. Above it are chambers, probably for cooks and attendants in the kitchens.

Against this passage, upon its eastern side, is the mint, or *kitchen tower*—a low tower of great strength, having the ground floor vaulted, and recesses, apparently for boiling and stewing, on a large scale. The fire-place is in the upper story.

The kitchen communicated with the hall, and with a sort of yard occupying the eastern end of the south terrace. A well-stair leads down to the lower, and up to the upper, room.

In the yard is the oven, and a passage leading to the tank. Here, also, against the south curtain of the inner ward, is a low oblong building, with one or two bows to the south, which seems to have been connected with the kitchen, and, in modern days, would have been the still-room.

The **INNER WARD** is a quadrangle, measuring 200 feet east and west, by 160 feet north and south. It is con-

tained within four curtain walls, capped at the angles by four round towers, and broken on the east and west sides by two lofty and magnificent gate-houses. The south side of the court thus formed is occupied by the hall and state apartments.

Of the *curtains*—those on the north and east, are about thirty feet high, including the battlement. That on the south is higher by a story, and the rampart walk is continued along it—below, as a vaulted *triforial gallery* in the thickness of the wall, above, as an open walk. The triforial passage in the southern curtain is called the Braose Gallery, from the baronial Lords-Marchers of that name, who were, as will be seen afterwards, more or less concerned in the affairs of this district and castle.

The four *bastion towers* which cap the angles of this ward are very marked features in the appearance of the castle. They have a projection, outside the wall, of three fourths of a circle; are of three stages, with timber roofs and floors; and measure, in exterior diameter, thirty-six feet, and within, eighteen feet; the walls being nine feet thick. Each story is lighted by loop-holes, very large within, but appearing exteriorly as a line. A well-stair leads to the summit of each. These towers open into the court, and upon the battlements. Their type is best seen in the north-west tower.

The *eastern gate-house* is a superb pile. It is oblong, and has two half-round bows on its eastern side, and two round turrets, of three-quarter circle projection, at the north-west and south-west angles, within the court. The building is traversed by a portal, entered between the bow towers. The arch is “drop,” and the entrance is defended by gates, palisade, and portcullis. Above the opening into the court is a shoot for dropping missiles upon those below. On each side of the portal are lodges, and the second story is a spacious hall or council-chamber, with a large fire-place, and two large and handsome windows looking towards the court. Above this chamber is the battlement. On the north and south sides of this gate-house are a number of small apartments, mostly

vaulted, and some of them used as portcullis rooms. Over the door leading to the ramparts, on the south, is a small oratory or chapel, with a ribbed and vaulted roof, and two Decorated windows. There is a similar apartment, but of earlier date, in the castle of Chepstow.

The *western gate-house* is on the same plan, but rather smaller, and without turrets towards the court, its staircases being contained within the thickness of the wall. The lodges on each side of the portal are vaulted and ribbed, with ornamented corbels. They open direct into the court. The state chamber above is not so large as in the eastern gate-house. It rests upon a vaulted floor.

The *hall* is built against the south curtain. It measures seventy-three feet by thirty-five, and was about thirty feet high. It is lighted by four large and lofty windows towards the court, with ogee arches and reduplicated bands of the ball-flower moulding; within are crocketed canopies, in a somewhat stiff but excellent style. Between the windows is a broad fire-place, and to the east of them a door, which was the principal entrance on the south side. A door in the curtain leads down a long vaulted passage to the water-gate of the moat, and another door leads to the kitchen and bakehouse, in the middle ward. A plain door at the west end opens into some state apartments, and other doors, and a large window at the east end, communicate with a cellar and the chapel.

The roof, of timber, sprung from fourteen short clustered pilasters, resting upon heads as corbels, placed against the north and south walls. The north wall is of dressed stone, and carried a string-course, with ball-flowers, about three feet above the ground. On the east wall is a string-course, connected with the drip-stone of the chapel window. The east, south, and western sides were plastered, and probably painted, or hung with tapestry.

The *chapel*, east of the hall—evident from its position and large east window—presents nothing remarkable. There are four *state apartments* west of the hall, two on the ground, and two on the first floor. They are lighted

from the north, and one of the windows is of great length and cinquefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head. A staircase in the thickness of the curtain wall leads into the Braose Gallery, as well as to the upper rooms, and to some appendages connected with the sewage, and which seem to have been added.

In the grand court, a little to the north of the eastern entrance, is the well, about four feet diameter.

## II.—PRESENT CONDITION.

The castle, in its present condition, assumes a very different appearance from that described as its original state, although enough remains to bear out the description.

The eastern, or main front, is in good preservation. The masonry of the three northern buttresses is but little injured, although between them and the curtain are deep fissures, evidently the work of gunpowder, aided by the intervention of the vacuity formed by the long window on either side. The mine was evidently sprung at the gorge of these buttresses, but the quantity of powder introduced has not been sufficient to overthrow them.

Most of the smaller buttresses on the southern flank are unhurt, but the two at the southern extremity are laid prostrate, with their connecting curtain, fifteen feet in thickness, forming a chasm, through which the Nant-y-Gledyr take its undisturbed course. The object of this destruction, which was permanently to empty the lake, has been gained. It is now a meadow.

The lower story of the great gate-house, and the piers of its bridge, are in tolerable order; but the upper chambers of the former are much battered, and the staircases rendered inaccessible, above a certain height, by the absence of the newels, and the fracture of the stone steps. The great pier stands alone, but the outer semi-pier is encumbered with cottages. The outer and eastern moat, now of no great depth, is still marshy. At its northern end the sides are cultivated; towards the southern, cot-

tages are built in it. Between these two portions, north of the pier, is the modern entrance, passing through the grand postern, now a battered hole eleven feet wide : near it a door has been opened into a sort of cavity below the lower story of the gate-house, used as a cart-hovel. The foundations of the southern curtain, being in the moat itself, are tolerably perfect. Those of the northern, elevated upon a bank of earth, are much battered.

The tête-du-pont, in which the southern curtain terminates, has suffered considerably. The curvilinear wall between the towers is levelled to a breast-work, and the side of the portal towards the lake has been blown quite away, as has been also the entrance and part of the floor of the neighbouring D-shaped tower.

The northern limb of the bifurcated wall, proceeding from the postern, has been blown out of the perpendicular; and, although there is no great danger of its fall, the loose stones adjoining its fissure are a source of danger to the antiquary who may attempt to scale it. Cottages are clustered against the outside of this wall, and its re-entering angle is occupied by a pigstye.

South of the castle, west of the tête-du-pont, the land is partly in tillage, and partly occupied by cottages; on the north, to the west of the sally-port, the wall between the outer and second moat is reduced to a line of foundation. The peculiar thickness of this wall, where it has served the purpose of a dam, is well seen. The outer moat has, in this direction, been encroached upon by the Nant Garw road, which tops its counterscarp for about 100 yards. The mill is levelled to the ground. A dry water-course, and the tunnel enlarged into a breach, still mark the ancient exit of its waters. The drainage of the lake was, of course, fatal to the mill. The modern miller of Caerphilly has removed to the outside of the great southern breach, where he takes advantage of the Nant-y-Gledyr.

The horn-work, covering the western entrance, remains in excellent preservation, and its revetement, except where recently quarried, is nearly as sound as ever,

although its gate-house and western pier, if ever they existed, have been destroyed. The moat, to the west of the horn-work, being still in wet weather the channel of a rivulet, is overgrown with reeds and aquatic plants; to the east or castle side it is swampy in wet weather; and on the south is the bed of the ancient inundation, now a plain of sward, across which a path leads to a spring.

Along the exterior line of defence to the north-west, the redoubt, fosses, and adjacent earthworks are obscured by young trees and brushwood, by the effects of tillage, and by the buildings of the castle farm.

Entering the castle by the grand postern, the wall parallel to the curtain which formed the back of the northern gallery is seen on the right, levelled nearly with the soil, and, consequently, all regular access to the buttress chambers is thus cut off.

The counterscarp of the inner moat is in ruins, filling up the moat. All vestiges of the eastern drawbridge between the grand front and the middle ward have disappeared.

The flanking towers of the eastern gate-house of the middle ward are destroyed, that on the south completely, and that on the north very nearly so, the ruins of the singular building attached to it having prevented its entire destruction.

At the opposite or western extremity of this ward, the gate-house is in rather better condition. The portal has been broken away below, but the hollow semi-piers connecting it with the horn-work remain. The front of this gate-house, of great thickness, is perfect, and is garnished with a pair of chimneys; its inner part has been destroyed. The windows in the front are the only vestiges of the upper story.

On the north front of this ward the curtain is much shattered by the fall of the inner towers, and as all the bastions have been ruined and blown up, their exact line of boundary is scarcely traceable.

Upon the southern side, the wide lake and the strength of the outbuildings have, in some degree, preserved the



curtain, but the door of the water-gate, which opens in it, is much injured. A few feet below its sill, a long black stain marks the height of the water in former times, and gives about twelve feet as the average depth of the lake.

The gallery, kitchens, &c., which occupy this side, are much injured; but in front of the great oven a portion of the parapet remains, here about twelve feet high, and furnished with a loop.

The tank remains, though nearly choked up with stones and brambles. Since the fall of the adjacent wall of the bastion, its position has been insecure. Recently its wall has cracked, and, unless repaired, it may be expected in a few months to fall into the moat.

Ascending from the eastern gate-house, across a mass of almost untraceable ruins, the central ward of the castle is entered.

With the exception of a partial breach on the northern side, the curtains of this inner ward have suffered but little, and the height of the parapet and rere-wall may still be inferred, by the projections at its junction with the towers.

The eastern gate-house has been separated, by a blast, into two portions; of which the inner, towering to a prodigious height, still remains tolerably perfect, while the outer, broken into fragments, has crushed the lower gate-house beneath its weight, and still encumbers it with its ruins.

The western gate-house has been more fortunate; the staircases, however, are broken and irregular, and the vaulting injured. Through the floor of its central apartment a hole has been broken into the vaults of the portal, and of one of the lodges beneath.

In the floor of the triforial gallery are two large holes which open upon a staircase and passage below.

The buildings within the court have suffered severely. The hall is roofless, although the structure of its roof is apparent from the remaining corbels, and the pavement has been long removed. The sills of the windows have

been cut away, and the tracery and mouldings which adorned them are broken and defaced.

A window and door at the east end have been shattered into one, and the vaulted passage leading to the offices is a shapeless and rugged hole.

The roof of the kitchen is broken, but enough remains to display its original structure. The steps of the water gallery have been removed, but the vaulted roof is but little injured.

In the great court a depression in the sward indicates the ancient well. It has lately been opened a few feet down, but nothing of importance was discovered.

The four bastion towers of this ward, deserve special notice, since it is the position of one of them which has conferred upon this castle much of the notoriety it possesses.

That these four towers have been mined and blown up with gunpowder, at some period when the effects of that agent were well understood, is evident on inspection. The mine has been sprung near the centre of each tower, and has produced effects, differing in degree only, upon each. That on the north-east is altogether levelled, on the outside, entirely to the ground, crushing in its descent the very bastion on which its foundation rested—on the inside the door, and a portion of wall as high as the curtain, only remain. The destruction of the north-western tower has not been by any means so complete. Only a third of its outer circumference has fallen, and the rest, deprived indeed of its floors, remains as firm as ever. The portion which has fallen lies in fragments upon the neighbouring bastion.

At the south-western tower the mine has operated outwards; the whole of the outer portion has fallen upon the bastion and into the ditch, but the inner strip connecting it with the rest of the building, and containing the entrances to the several stories, has been protected by the outbuildings on its southern side, and is unshaken.

The last, or south-eastern, is the celebrated leaning tower, the obliquity of which has been much exaggerated,

and absurdly accounted for. In the case of this tower the mine has exploded in a contrary direction from the rest, and the inner portion, with the adjoining curtain, has been thrown into the court, while the outer portion remains standing, although the force of the explosion has thrown the mass out of the perpendicular, so that it overhangs its base, towards the south-west, nine feet. The parapet at its summit remains quite perfect, and is the only one in the castle that is so.

The neighbourhood of these four towers, and the intervening gate-houses, upon which the force of the gun-powder has been chiefly employed, is a chaos of ruins; subverted masses of the gallery, staircases, the vaulting of large portions of the chambers themselves, lie in confusion upon the ground; and the thin mantle of vegetation which has enveloped them, although it adds much to their picturesque beauty, increases in no slight degree the difficulty of accurately comprehending their original disposition.

Throughout this immense building the iron work, even to the staples of the doors, has been removed; nor is there any lead to be found in the sockets of the window-bars.

The hewn stone forming the door-frames, window-cases, newels of the well staircases, and in some instances the stairs themselves, have been rudely wrenched away, with damage to the walls, for the purpose, probably, of converting them into lime.

Portcullisses, stockades, doors, with the roof of the hall, and every particle of timber in the place, have been removed. Every staircase, gallery, and chamber is pervious to the rain, and exposed to the pernicious force of the frost, yet such and so durable are the materials, and so firm the mortar with which the whole is cemented, that time and weather alone have produced but trifling injuries upon the pile, compared with the wilful destruction of the hand of man.

Before arriving at any general conclusion respecting the age of Caerphilly, it will be proper to make a few

remarks upon certain details, on which those conclusions in some measure rest.

And first of the doorways. With certain exceptions shortly to be enumerated, the doorways throughout the building are of the same general character. The arches are "drop," that is to say, they are obtusely pointed arches, whose centres lie below their spring. This is obviously the best form of the pointed arch for the portals of a castle, and it is that usually employed in the military structures of the Edwardian period. With the same exceptions, the arch-mouldings are composed of a five-sided rib, upon the front and widest face of which a smaller rib, of the same figure, is placed. This pattern of rib-moulding is also very commonly employed in castles.

The principal portals, together with the doors leading from the first story of the towers upon the ramparts, are defended by portcullises, working in a D-shaped groove. This groove passes up as a chink into the chamber above; but there is no evidence of the sort of contrivance employed in raising the portcullis. The portcullis, however, might have been raised by mere manual exertion, and a bar thrust across would be sufficient to retain it securely when raised. The sills are destroyed, so that it does not appear whether the points of the portcullis were received into, or had worn, small holes in them. Besides the portcullis, the larger portals are provided with a chase or chink, without side-grooves, intended, as is presumed, to allow of the use of a sort of wooden frame. Also, in the main portals are four or five square holes in the arch, through which beams to form a stockade might be dropped. It may be observed further that, although some of the portal passages are of considerable length, yet that the ribs of their vaults are all transverse, never passing diagonally from an angle towards the centre, in the manner employed at Caldecot and elsewhere, to vault a compartment of such passages.

There appears to have been more than one kind of

drawbridge employed in this castle. In some places, as at the great gate, and at the passage in its gate-house tower, the bridge, when drawn up, fitted into a depression, so as to lie flush with the upper wall, from whence, therefore, its length may be inferred. In other cases it simply rested against the wall, making a projection. It seems always to have been long enough, when up, to cover the gateway.

The method of hinging the bridge also varied. On the sides of some of the portals a stone has been inserted, into which the horizontal pivots of the bridge (of iron, from the small size of the pintle or hole) fitted; but, connected with the place for the gudgeon or pivot is another groove, which passes up at an angle of forty-five degrees for a few feet, and then passes on horizontally for a few more. It appears as though this were a contrivance, when the bridge was raised, for throwing its lower end upwards and forwards, so as more effectually to shield the upper part of the door, to present an oblique surface to missiles, and by making the bridge lean back against the wall, to remove the strain from its chains or ropes, and to prevent it from falling, even should they be broken. It may be, however, that into these grooves fitted some lever, or other contrivance for working the bridge; where they occur, there are no holes above for the passage of the drawbridge chains into the portcullis chamber.

The defences of the great postern are singular. The grooves, which in the other cases form the portcullis slides, here stop abruptly a little above the arch. They are too deep for the hinges of gates, and were probably filled by a defence similar to a portcullis, but which was received into a cavity below. Indeed, as there is only a lofty wall, and no chamber above the postern, the regular plan was inadmissible.

There is a further contrivance for the defence of a gate, consisting of a sort of shoot, opening obliquely downwards from the sill of a window, employed in two places in this castle; one over the door of the eastern inner gate-

way, and the other over the door of the north-west principal bastion tower; in both cases evidently with a view to the defence of the towers when the enemy had gained the inner court.

The battlements and parapets throughout the castle are of a very plain description. They are massy and flat-topped, the coping being a rough slab of sandstone. The height and thickness, together with that of the rere-wall and the width of the rampart walk, may be always deduced from a careful inspection of the walls or towers against which they terminate. The parapet and rere-wall are usually of the same height, and nearly as high as the top of the doors leading to them.

The embrasures are contained within parallel sides, and bear a small proportion to the merlons, which latter are each perforated by a loop. These details may be seen upon the summit of the leaning tower, or, more conveniently, upon the northern curtain, toward the north-west bastion tower.

There are no machicolations, or devices for dropping missiles through the floor of a projecting parapet—a contrivance which adds so materially to the grandeur of the towers of Warwick, Raglan, and Cardiff. Over the eastern middle gateway, the parapet has a false machicolation, or slight projection, supported upon a table of corbel blocks, but without apertures, or a projection sufficient to admit of any.

The windows, with certain exceptions, are either loops, or, if larger, of a very plain character. In the hall, however, and in the large rooms of the two inner gate-houses, they are very wide and lofty, and have been highly ornamented. The two latter rooms are so much injured, and the windows so mutilated, that it can only be said, that what little remains of ornament are seen resemble in style the more perfect ornaments of the hall. The oratory attached to the eastern inner gate-house has a vaulted roof divided into two square compartments, supported by transverse and diagonal ribs. The two windows towards the south are long and narrow, without

a mullion, and trefoiled; their mouldings are only an exterior chamfer. There are some other windows in the gate-houses, looking towards the interior, which are much shorter, but otherwise resemble this. The four hall windows are lofty and well-proportioned; they open to within four feet of the ground.

The exterior moulding of the windows is completely gone; that of the door was discovered by removing the grass about its base.

The interior mouldings of the windows are extremely rich, owing to the reduplication of the bands, from the great thickness of the wall. The angles of the mouldings are, at two depths, removed, and their place occupied by a semicircular groove, in which the pomegranate ornament is placed at intervals, making up the circle by its projection. Beyond each of these bands of pomegranates are pilaster strips, filletted at their angles, and surmounted by small angular capitals: within is a handsome ogee canopy, enriched with crockets and finials, in a very pure style.

The door has a good internal drip, but its inner moulding is composed of only one band of ball-flowers. The outer mouldings are rich. There are three bands of pomegranates, which no doubt were continued, as in the windows, round the arch; and between them are two rows of small disengaged columns, with the circular concave pedestal. Of these only the pedestal remains.

The fourteen corbels upon which the beams of the roof rested are composed of three short clustered columns, connected by their posterior half, and separated by a fillet and bold hollow; above they are crowned with a neat cap moulding, and below, they rest upon three projecting busts, of which the central is the lowest and largest. A fillet runs up the centre of each of these columns, and, ceasing at the abacus, is continued up the capital, and finally dies in the astragal. Corbels, of somewhat earlier date, but in general appearance resembling these, may be seen in the keep at Chepstow.



There are no decorations remaining about the fireplace. The plain string-course along the east end of the hall, returned from the corbel of the chapel window, is perfect. A base tablet is seen at the west end of the north side, but it is destroyed along its length.

A long window in one of the state rooms resembles, though on a much larger scale, the windows of the oratory already described. It appears, however, to have been trefoiled, with a quatrefoil above the head.

There are two small polygonal apartments on either side of the inner western gate, in the vaulted roofs of which a plain diagonal rib rises from a corbel at each angle, and meets its fellow in the centre. The corbels have three flat faces, and terminate in a point, which rests upon some animal, in every case wantonly defaced. They appear to have been lodges.

Caerphilly presents as little architectural decoration, in proportion to its extent, as any castellated building in Britain.

Generally, its series of concentric defences, and the general disposition of its constituent parts, resemble those of Conway, Harlech, Beaumaris, and other structures known to have been erected in the reigns of the first or second Edward. The plan of these Edwardian castles is very peculiar. It is unlike the earlier Norman castles, in which the keep was the principal feature, and in which comfort was sacrificed to safety; and it is also unlike the later castles, which possess not only large interior, but large exterior, windows, as in the later alterations at Portchester, and in which there is, usually, no building to which the name of keep could be attached.

Nor is the style of architecture employed at Caerphilly less decisive; the drop arch, the perfectly plain rib, the general absence of decorations and armorial bearings, the plain battlements, and the absence of machicolations, indicate generally the same period.

The columns of the hall door-way, the concave moulding of their pedestals, the triple cluster of columns forming the corbels of the roof, their bell capitals, and



light cap moulding, are due to the Early English style, which prevailed from 1189 to 1307.

On the other hand, the pomegranate moulding, the rich, though chaste and somewhat stiff, canopies of the door and windows, the little pilasters in the windows with the pentagonal capitals, the ogee arches, and the plain fillet running up the columnar corbels of the roof, are marks all belonging to the Decorated style, which prevailed from 1307 to 1377.

The mixture of these two styles, very common in English buildings, denotes a period varying according to the preponderance of either, and in the present instance may legitimately be referred to the latter part of the thirteenth century, when the Decorated style was beginning to supersede the Early English. Instances of this transition, and of the ball-flower moulding, may be seen round the inside of the choir of Bristol Cathedral, and on the outside of the south aisle of Keynsham Church.

The earlier alterations at Chepstow, and more particularly the oratory attached to Martin's tower, and the columnar corbels in the keep, may be cited as of an earlier date than Caerphilly, having been evidently placed there before the decline of the Early English style.

The internal evidence of the building, which would place its date about the end of the reign of Henry III., agrees with the evidence of records cited hereafter, in which the castle is referred to, in the year 1272, as having been lately erected by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford.

Before this period, mention is occasionally made of the castle of Senghennydd, which, from its having been taken, retaken, and more than once utterly destroyed, was evidently a place much contested, but of no great magnitude or passive strength. After the erection of Caerphilly, Senghennydd Castle is not again mentioned. It is therefore not improbable that Senghennydd Castle was a rude fortification of timber and undressed stone, upon the peninsula afterwards occupied by Caerphilly.

Caerphilly having then certainly been founded by Earl

Gilbert a little before 1272, the question arises as to whether the whole of it was then built.

The inner ward, its curtains, bastions, gate-houses, all their contents and appendages, are of one date. The south wall was always of its present height, and therefore always intended to support the roof of the hall, the walls of which are bonded into it. The gate-houses are evidently part of the original plan, being thoroughly Edwardian, and the long windows of the state rooms, and those of the oratory in the inner gate-house are, in their form and mouldings, precisely similar.

It appears that the curtain connecting the north-west bastion tower with the west gate-house, was originally as low as the northern curtain, but that a sort of gallery, and its superincumbent rampart, have been added. A cluster of buildings has also been added on the outside of the south curtain, at the angle formed by its junction with the south-west tower.

The general design of the middle ward, and most of its buildings, are clearly of the date of the inner ward. The western gate-house, however, appears to be of somewhat later date; the false machicolations, the holes for the portcullis chains, the chimneys rising above the parapet, and the less durable character of the masonry, seem to indicate this. The walls, moreover, by means of which this gate-house is connected with the curtain of the inner ballium, though of the same age with the former, are not bonded into, and are separated by fissures from, the latter—a tolerably sure indication of difference of age.

It is not improbable that the whole exterior line of defence on the east, and the horn-work on the west, were the last parts of the castle completed. They form, however, parts of the original design, since, had the ground on which they stand been left unoccupied, the castle would not have been tenable.

With respect to the redoubt, it is perfectly evident, from its appearance, that it was thrown up, not only when gunpowder was in general use, but when the

science of fortification was pretty well understood. It seems, like the earthworks at Donnington and other castles, to be of the age of Charles the First.

The injuries received by this castle are similar to others at Corfe and elsewhere, known to be referable to the same period of civil strife in which the battle of St. Fagan's, and the occupation of Cardiff, prove the men of Glamorgan to have taken an active part. Nothing therefore seems more probable, than that the redoubt should have been thrown up hastily by one party for the defence of the castle, and that the dismantling of the whole should have been perpetrated by the other, to prevent such a defence being practicable in future. History, however, has afforded no clue to which of the contending parties either proceeding is to be referred.

There seems no reason to suppose that the works of Caerphilly were never completed. The flanking towers on either wing rest upon the lake, and the horn-work is a sufficient defence in the opposite direction.

About three quarters of a mile from Caerphilly, on the Rudry road, are the ruins of the "VAN," or "Ffan-vawr," the ancient manor-house of the Lewis family.

Most of the outer walls of the house, and a curious old dovecot, remain standing. They are of the age of Elizabeth or James, but much of the hewn stone employed in the windows, door-cases, quoins, and string-courses of the lower story, are either of oolite or Sutton stone, and are very evidently a part of the spoils of Caerphilly. Most of these stones have been worked up, and their original ornaments destroyed, but one long string-course of Decorated date, evidently much earlier than the wall in which it is imbedded, extends along the west front of the house.

These stones could not have been removed from Caerphilly earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, in which reign, or rather in that of Henry VIII., the castle was used as a prison. Probably, however, the central parts were so appropriated, and the parts allowed to be spoiled were those connected with the east front.

Unlike Chepstow, Raglan, Oystermouth, and the Duke of Beaufort's castles, Caerphilly is entirely neglected. The east moat is encumbered with cottages, and the redoubt is so thickly planted as to be inaccessible. A very small sum expended in the removal of soil would expose the foundations and base mouldings of many of the buildings, and give much additional interest to the castle.

Within the last ten years large masses of the wall have fallen into the moat, and other large portions, with the water-tank, are about to give way, the effect of which will probably be, in time, to undermine the leaning tower.

Recently, parts of the wall have been opened as a quarry for stone, and the moats are crossed by modern walls, which disfigure the plan, and render the examination of the building difficult.

### III.—HISTORY.

It is remarkable that the castle of Caerphilly should have remained hitherto altogether neglected, or very superficially noticed, by the historians of Wales, as well as by writers upon military architecture.

The earlier authorities, Caradoc of Llancarvan, (1157,) and Giraldus Cambrensis, (1188,) flourished before the erection of the present edifice; but it is singular that silence concerning so immense a structure should have been preserved by Lloyd, and his commentator Powel, and transmitted almost unbroken by the indefatigable, though credulous, author of the "*Munimenta*."

It is not, however, difficult to divine the causes of the obscurity in which the early history of Caerphilly is involved, and the absence of any historical associations may perhaps be permitted to account for the continued silence of modern writers.

A castle of considerable magnitude had been erected soon after the Norman invasion of Wales, at Cardiff; a position which, from its proximity to the estuary of the

Severn, and the mouth of the Taff, from the fertility of its subjacent meadows, from the protection which it reciprocally afforded to, and received from, the people of a considerable town, and from its greater distance from the mountains, and consequent diminished liability to be surprised by their crafty and warlike inhabitants, was invariably the chief residence of the feudal Lords of Glamorgan; and from hence it followed, as a necessary consequence, that Caerphilly, which, from its dangerous proximity, they were obliged to retain in their immediate possession, fell into comparative neglect, and, although very superior in magnitude to Cardiff, was considered only as its dependency in importance.

It was to the Lord of *Cardiff* that the feudatories of Glamorgan owed suit and service, and it was to the castle court of that place that they were bound annually to repair.

The castle of *Cardiff* is mentioned as the residence of great Norman barons; it was more than once honoured by a royal guest, and even at the far later period of the Parliamentary wars, its acquisition was considered as of great importance.

Caerphilly, on the contrary, is rarely mentioned by the chroniclers, and only on one occasion is certainly known to have lodged a royal presence, when the second Edward took refuge there for a few hours, towards the close of his reign.

These considerations will explain the little notice taken by contemporaries of this magnificent structure, and the consequent dearth of information respecting its fortunes.

The Welsh district of Morgannwg, which appears to have included the modern county of Glamorgan, contained four cantreds, or hundreds, which were further subdivided into fifteen comots. The names of these cantreds were, *Croneth*, including the vales of the Neath, Avon, and Ogmore; *Pennythen*, the vales of the Ely and Ronda; *Brenhinol* and *Gwentlhwg*, now forming part of Monmouthshire. The comots, or subdivisions of *Brenhinol* were *Cibwr*, and *Senghennydd Uwchaeth*, and *Iscaeth*.

Leland adds to this statement of Caradoc, that "Senghinenith of some is divided into Iscaihac and Huhekaich," by which he evidently means Isa-caiach and Ucha-caiach—the lower and upper Caich, that is, the part below and part above the Caich—the comot being divided by the Caiach river; according to which division Caerphilly would be in "Iscaiah."

The modern hundred is called indiscriminately Senghennydd or Caerphilly, and the north gate of Cardiff was formerly known as the "Senghennydd" gate.

Soon after the Norman conquest of England, Trahearn ap Caradoc, usurper of North Wales, having fallen in battle, Griffith ap Conan, and Rhys ap Tewdwr, succeeded him as princes, one over North, the other over South Wales. Rhys was attacked by Griffith ap Meredyth, at the instigation of Llewelyn and Einon, sons of Cadifor, Lord of Dyfed. They fought and were beaten; Griffith was executed; Einon fled to Jestyn ap Gwrgant, then Lord of Glamorgan, and, like himself, at war with Rhys, and covenanted with him to invite the neighbouring Normans to their assistance.

Einon, who seems previously to have resided at the Norman Court, introduced (A. D. 1090) Robert Fitz-Hamon, a great baron nearly allied to the Conqueror, with a band of adventurers, into Glamorganshire, and by their aid Rhys was speedily vanquished and slain.

The results of this victory raised a quarrel between Jestyn and Einon, and the latter, in revenge, recalled the departing Normans from their ships, and persuaded them permanently to occupy the country.

Fitz-Hamon shortly afterwards became, by the slaughter of his old ally Jestyn, undisputed Lord of Glamorgan, and fixed his residence at Cardiff, where he probably laid the foundation of the present castle; and, dividing the vallies and plains among the twelve knights who had accompanied him, he left to Einon, who subsequently married "Nest," a daughter of Jestyn, such parts of the country as were barren and mountainous.

The chancery, exchequer, and the chief habitation of

the lord, were at Cardiff. Among the lordships into which the country was divided, Senghennydd is enumerated as having fallen to the share of Einon, whose name, however, does not again occur, but whose descendants retained possession of that district.

Other adventurers, following the example of Fitz-Hamon, and assisted like him by the internal dissensions of the natives, and the treachery of the losing party, acquired lands upon the borders of Wales, and were constituted by the English monarchs Lords-Marchers. In this manner the fertile plains of the border were gradually acquired by the Normans, though not without considerable loss and continual disquiet, from the outbreaks of the Welsh, whose love of liberty permitted them not to remain cooped up in their mountains, while their enemies enjoyed the richest portion of their ancient inheritance.

The estates won by Fitz-Hamon descended according to the pedigree given afterwards, and, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, were in the hands of the powerful family of De Clare; Senghennydd having remained in the descendants of Einon.

In the reign of Henry II., Ivor ap Meyric, better known as "Ivor Bach," having married Nest, daughter and heiress of Madoc ap Cradoc, of Senghennydd, claimed the ground on which Cardiff Castle was built, from William (others say Robert) Consul, Earl of Gloucester, assaulted and took the castle, and carried the earl and his family prisoners to the hill-country of Senghennydd. The affair is said, in some accounts, to have been finally arranged, by the marriage of the earl's daughter to Griffith, Ivor's eldest son.—[*Lewis Pedigree.*]

In 1174, Griffith ap Ivor ap Meyric, of Senghennydd, who had married a sister of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, came with Rhys, and other Welsh nobles, to do homage to King Henry II., at Gloucester [*Arch.* II. 2.]; and it seems probable that this Griffith was identical with Griffith ap Rhys, called by Sir R. Hoare the descendant of Einon, and who was besieged in Castell Coch by De Clare, Earl



of Gloucester, and his eyes, with those of his children, put out, previous to their being starved to death [*Girald. Camb., Cur. R. C. Hoare*]; an act quite in keeping with that of William de Braose, who, in 1175, massacred several Welsh chieftains in his castle of Abergavenny.

Castell Coch (the red castle) was probably erected by De Clare, on the site of the older structure, soon after this transaction. It was so styled in contradistinction from Caerphilly, which was called the "Blue Castle." "The name of 'Sengenny' appears in a dateless deed, entitled 'Protectio Morgani filii Cadwalan,' among the papers at Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire. 'O~ms hõies de Brechineoch et Sengenny.' The sons of this Morgan passed a fine at Cardiff in the year 1249."—[I. M. T.]

In 1215, Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, rose in arms against King John; and, in the same year, Rhys, son of Griffith ap Rhys, marching from the west, came to Senghennydd Castle, but the garrison which kept it "thinking it fruitless and to no purpose to oppose him, burnt it." He took all the castles in Gowerland and Morgannwg.—[*Wynne*, p. 239].

The site of the castle of Senghennydd has been the subject of much discussion. It has been supposed to be the earth-work above Castell Coch, and, by others, to have been near the Caiach river, where is a spot marked "Castell Barn" on the Ordnance map. Search has been made in this latter locality, but without success. There seems reason to suppose, as already stated, that Senghennydd Castle was a work of slight character, perhaps of timber, earth, and undressed stone, on the site of the present castle of Caerphilly.

Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford, died 1215, and left his estates to his brother Reginald, who, says Wynne, (p. 240, 246,) had married Gwladys, the daughter of Prince Llewelyn.<sup>1</sup>

In 1216, Llewelyn overran Wales, but on the landing

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale does not mention this match; he makes Maud, a sister of the bishop, marry Griffith, Prince of South Wales, and he makes Reginald marry a daughter and coheirress of William de Brewer.



of Louis, the Dauphin of France, in England in this year, King John called upon Llewellyn and Reginald Braose for their aid, which they refused. In 1217 Reginald made a secret and separate peace with Henry III. He was, in consequence, attacked by Llewellyn and the Welsh, and on his submission was forgiven, and received from Llewellyn the castle of Senghennydd, which he committed to the custody of Rhys Vychan shortly afterwards.

William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, attacked Caerleon, upon which Rhys Vychan "razed Senghennydd and other castles, and divided the country among the Welsh."—[*Wynne*, p. 244.]

About this time John Giffard le Rych, issue of John Giffard, of Brunsfield, by his third wife, Margaret Nevile, received the custody of Dryslwyn Castle, Caermarthen, as well as the castles of Glamorgan and Morgannwg, which, as it can be shown not to have been Cardiff, has been conjectured to be Senghennydd.—[*Jones, H. of Brec.* II. 330.—*Camden.*] It may be observed also, that a John Giffard is mentioned, in the next reign, by Walsingham, as having, with Edmund Mortimer, slain Llewellyn Prince of Wales, and sent his head to the king.

In 1221 Prince Llewellyn and Griffith his son were at feud; and Reginald Braose, towards the end of the year, (in which year, however, he died, leaving William his son and heir,) obtained leave to fortify Senghennydd, which had been granted to him by Llewellyn.—[*Wynne*, 246.]

The internal feuds of the Welsh perpetually brought down the Lords-Marchers upon them; and finally Prince Llewellyn, being old and broken, and incapable of defending himself against his unruly children, sought the protection of Henry III., did homage for his principality, and bound himself to pay an annual tribute; and as, even in those lawless times, the colour of a legal claim was as eagerly sought after as in its absence it was disregarded, this gave to Henry and his son a claim upon the sovereignty of Wales, of which they were not backward to avail themselves.

Llewelyn died in 1240, 24th H. III. Of his two sons Henry recognised David, the younger, but his sister's child. Griffith, the elder, found support, and the two brothers had recourse to arms. They survived their father about forty-two years. In the 25th Henry III., William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, when summoned to justify his right to the custody of, and presentation to, the church of Llandaff, pleaded his purchase of the guardianship of Richard de Clare, who claimed wardship of the lands of the vacant episcopate.—[*Abb. Placit.*, 109.]

A Patent Roll of 55th Henry III., 25th October, is headed, "concerning the contentions between Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, concerning the castle of Caerfily, at Westminster, 25th Oct., 55th H. III.," [*Cal. Rot. Pat.* p. 43<sup>b</sup>]; and the papers referred to seem to be the following, preserved in the Chapter-House at Westminster, which have not before been printed, and the existence of which was made known to me by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.

How the De Clares obtained the land on which Caerphilly is built is uncertain; probably from the family of Braose, of whom John, William, and Richard were summoned by Edward I. to his army in Wales, in 1276.—[*Fœdera in loc.*] Be this as it may, these documents establish the fact that, in 1272 the castle of Caerphilly was possessed, and had been recently built by, Gilbert, the Red Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who was born 1243, and died 1295, and who married Joan of Acre, aunt to Edward III. I find no mention of the name of "Caerphilly" before its appearance in these papers.

Among the Records preserved in the late Treasury of the Exchequer in the Chapter-House, Westminster, and in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to Stat. 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 94, to wit, among the documents relating to Wales, in the Roll endorsed "Glamorgan—Kaerfily Castle—Letters, &c., relating thereto, temp. Henry III.," are contained the following:—

[1271.]—R omibz ſc saltm. Sciatis qđ dedim<sup>o</sup> potestatem venabilibz pŕibz <sup>1</sup>R Coventr' t Lich' t <sup>2</sup>G. Wigorn' Epis t dñcis t fidelibz nŕis <sup>3</sup>R. de Mortuo Mari t <sup>4</sup>R. de Leyburn quos mittim<sup>o</sup> ad vadum Monte Gomery ad instantes Octab Purif Bē Marie audiendi omēs tñsgressiones t excessus fcos dñco t fideli nŕo Lewelino fñt Griffini Principi Walf t suis p dñcm t fidelem nŕm <sup>5</sup>Gilbtum de Clare Comitē Glouc t Hertford t suos t eciam omēs tñsgressiones t excessus quibzcuqz Marchionibz t aliis de ptibz Marchie fñs ut dicit' cont<sup>a</sup> formam pacis inŕ nos et pđcm Lewelinū inite t firmate. Et ad omīa ea corrigenda t ſminanda put scđm formam pacis ejusdem t scđm consuetudinem ptium illar' de jure fñit faciend. Nos eum ratum habibim<sup>o</sup> t acceptum quicquid ipi quatuor tres vel duo ipor' quos pŕsentes esse contigit fecint in pmissis. In cuj<sup>o</sup> tē. T. R apud Westm xxv. die Junj.

R Viē Salop Staff. Hereford t Wigorn' ac Baronibz militibz t omibz battis t fidelibz suis de ptibz Marchi ad quos ſc saltm. Sciatis qđ dedim<sup>o</sup> potestatem venabilibz pŕibz R Coventr' t Lich' t G. Wigorn' Epis t dñcis t fidelibz nŕis R de Mortuo Mari t R de Leyburn quos mittim<sup>o</sup> ad vadum Montis Gomeri<sup>6</sup> ad instantes Octab Pur' Bē Marie audiendi omēs tñsgressiones t excessus t injurias fñas dñco t fideli nŕo Lewelino fñt Griffini Principi Walf t suis p dñcm t fidelē nŕm Gilbtum de Clare Comitē Glouc t Hertford t suos t eciam omēs tñsgressiones excessus t injurias fñas pŕfato Comiti t suis p pđcm Lewelinū t suos. Et insup omēs tñsgressiones t excessus t injurias quibzcuqz Marchionibz t aliis de ptibz Marchi fñs ut dicit' cont<sup>a</sup> formam pacis inŕ nos t pđcm Lewelinū inite t firmate t ea omīa corrigendi t ſminandi put scđm formam pacis ejusdem t scđm

<sup>1</sup> Roger de Longespee, or de Molend. Elected Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 31st January, 1257; died 16th December, 1295.—[*Nicholas.*]

<sup>2</sup> Godfrey Giffard, Archdeacon of Wells. Appointed Bishop of Worcester, 30th June, 1268; Lord Chancellor; died about 1301.—[*Nicholas.*]

<sup>3</sup> Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, married Matilda, daughter and coheir of William Lord Braose, and died 1282.

<sup>4</sup> Sir Roger Leyborne was a steady adherent to Henry and his son. In 1264 he was a Lord-Marcher. The family were not given to create difficulties. In the siege of Caerlaverock we read of "William de Leybourne, a valiant man, without *but*, and without *if*."

<sup>5</sup> Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, married Joanne Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I. Died 1295.—[*Nicholas.*]

<sup>6</sup> In 1273, the Abbots of Dore and Haghern waited (in vain) at the *Ford*, beyond the castle of *Montgomery*, to receive from Llewelyn his oath of fealty to Edward I. It was a common neutral meeting-place.—[*Fœd.* 1272-4.]

consuetudinē ptium illar' ⁊ de jure fūit faciend. Et ideo vob mandam⁹ qđ p̄dcis Ep̄is Roḡo ⁊ Roḡo tribz vī duobz ip̄or' quos ibidem in octab' p̄dcis vī diebz ad hoc p̄ ip̄os si necesse fūit continuand' adesse contigit in p̄missis intendentes sitis ⁊ respondentes consulentes ⁊ auxiliantes put vob scire fac' ex pte n̄ra. In cui⁹ ꝛc. T' ut s'.

Inl' nobilem virum ⁊ excellentem Dñm Lewilinū Principem Wallie Dñm quoqz Snaudon qui Castrum de Caerfily p̄ nobile virum Dñm G. de Clare Comitē Glouc' ⁊ Hertford nup' erectum obsedit ex pte una ⁊ vesabiles p̄res Dños R' Coventr' ⁊ Lich' ac G. Wigorn' Ep̄os quos illustris Rex Angl' ad huj⁹modi castrū in manū ip̄ius capiend' ⁊ tenend' quousqz de contencoīe inl' eosdem nobiles occasione ip̄ius castri exorta justicia competens p̄ magnates ⁊ consiliarios Dñi R' ad vadum Mōtis Gomeri destinandos scdm leges ⁊ consuetudines Marchi ac scdm form⁹ pacis inl' Regem ⁊ Principem dudum inite ⁊ firmate reddat' p̄ suas tras tñsmiserat ex alia in castris jux' Kaerfili sic convenit qđ p̄dcus princeps cum ex̄itu suo ab obsidione dcī Castri recedat ⁊ ip̄is Ep̄is libam tribuat facultatem capiend' Castrum in manus Dñi Regis aliquos de suis nomīe Dñi Reg' in ip̄o ponendi quousqz ip̄e Rex aliquos custodes neutri pti suspectos nec alicui pciū consanguinitate vī affinitate seu alia roñabili causa conjunctos ad ip̄m Castrum cōservand' novū dūxit destinand'. Promisit eciam dcūs Princeps qđ nec ip̄e nec aliquis de suis guerram cont' Dñm Comitē vī aliquem de suis lite sup' p̄fato Castro pendente huj⁹modi contencoīs occasione movebit nec aliquē de pte Coīm p se (vī p aliquē de pte Coīm p se vī) p alium abstrahi seu revocari pcurabit aut venientem receptabit qđqz hōies vī tenentes Coīm non impediet nec impediri patietur p̄ suos quomin⁹ cum hōibz suis ⁊ tenentes libere contrahere valeant ⁊ cum ip̄is m̄caturam ex̄cere. Promiserūt similī p̄fati Ep̄i nōie Reg' p̄ Coīm qđ Garnestura ip̄ius Coīm p totum a sup' dco Castro recedet qđqz ip̄e Comes de illo Castro pendente lite se non intromittet in aliquo nec aliquem de suis pmittet intromittē circa refeccōem ip̄ius Castri vī in fossar' augmentacoīe sive repacoīe vī muror' refeccōe vī in aliquo alio augmento seu municoīe nisi scdm qđ fūat die confeccōis p̄senciū nec eciam illi quos ex pte Reg' in ip̄o esse contigit aliquid in eodem quo ad municoīem Castri censerī valeat aliq⁹ten⁹ inonabūt nec cont' Principem vel aliquē de suis guerram ratione p̄dcā lite pendente movebit in aliq⁹ pte ubi ip̄e nobiles tras hēnt conjūctas atqz confines nec aliquem pti Principis adherentem p se vī p alium abstrahi seu revocari pcurabit aut venientem receptabit qđqz ip̄e Coīm hōies seu tenentes Principis nō impediet nec ab aliis q̄ntum in ip̄o est impedire patiet' quo min⁹ ip̄i homibz vī tenentibz ejusdem Coīm

quodlibet cōficiū legitimū inire valeant ⁊ libe cum ip̄is simili<sup>l</sup> incaturam exēcere. Item hōies de Seingbenyth simili<sup>l</sup> qui modo sunt cum Principe non descendant inferius cum p̄dis ⁊ familiis ascendant ad morand ⁊ inhabitand ⁊ locis ubi fūunt tempore confeccōnis p̄sentium nec illi de Seyngheynth simili<sup>l</sup> qui sunt cum Cōm cum p̄dis ⁊ familiis ascendant ad morand ⁊ inhabitand supius a locis quibz habitabant tempe confeccōnis p̄sentium. Dicti v<sup>o</sup> p̄lati p̄mittunt qđ dēu Castrum non exhibit de manibz Reg<sup>e</sup> donec de contencōne dēor nobiliū justicia cōpetēs exhibeat<sup>r</sup> in forma p̄taxata. Promittunt eciam se curaturos qđ Dñs R<sup>e</sup> confirmabit ordinacōem p̄dēam p̄ trās suas patentes. Et quēcūqz p̄tiū hanc ordinacōem infregit in pte vel in toto cont<sup>a</sup> cōis pacis form<sup>a</sup> venisse intelligat<sup>r</sup>. Et licet aliqui latrones vel malefactores fecint latrocinia aut alias transgressiones ex altut<sup>a</sup> pte nichiloi<sup>o</sup> dēa ordinacio in suo robore durabit ⁊ tñsgressiones emendantur p̄ consideracōem p̄bor<sup>r</sup> viror<sup>r</sup> inl<sup>l</sup> duas trās scđm leges ⁊ consuetudines p̄ciū illar<sup>r</sup>. Sup<sup>a</sup>dicti quidem Ep̄i nōie Reg<sup>e</sup> diem ad justiciam recipiend ⁊ faciend in forma p̄dēa sup p̄missis quindenam scilt post festum S̄ci Johis Bap̄l p̄xio futuram pti Principis ad vadum Montis Gomeri de voluntate ⁊ consensu ip̄ius Principis assign<sup>a</sup>runt. In quor<sup>r</sup> om̄ium testimoniū pti p̄sentis ciroḡphi remanēti penes Principem Ep̄i p̄fati p Rege sua sigilla apposuerunt parti vero penes Ep̄os remanenti sigilla Dñor<sup>r</sup> David filii Griffini ⁊ Griffini fit Guenū p Principe sūt appēsa. Dat<sup>r</sup> ⁊ act<sup>r</sup> in Castris jux<sup>a</sup> Kaerfili in commemoracione aiar<sup>r</sup> Anno grē M<sup>o</sup> CC<sup>mo</sup> septuagesimo p<sup>mo</sup>.

R<sup>e</sup> ⁊ f̄ri suo saltm. Cum L. fit Griffini Princeps Walt clamans fire jus in situ ⁊ placea Castri G. de Clare Cōm Glouc<sup>r</sup> ⁊ Hertford de Kaerfili ⁊ pponens illud dirimē ⁊ totalit<sup>r</sup> p̄stnere idem Castrum obsederit et idem Comes audito rumore obsessionis illius ad nos veniit ⁊ instanl<sup>l</sup> petierit qđ cū ip̄e parat<sup>o</sup> esset Castrum illud in manū nrām reddere illud ab ip̄o recipem<sup>o</sup> tenend quousqz p̄fatus Lewelino ⁊ sibi de jure quod idem Lewelin<sup>o</sup> fire clamat in Castro p̄dēo justicia exhiberet<sup>a</sup> jux<sup>a</sup> form<sup>a</sup> pacis inl<sup>l</sup> nos ⁊ eundem Lewelinū inite ⁊ firmate ⁊ scđm leges Marchi. pp̄l quod nos ppendentes qđ ex obsessione illa ⁊ congregacione exēcit<sup>r</sup> L. p̄dci. ac congregacione amicor<sup>r</sup> ⁊ posse p̄dēi Cōm possent g<sup>a</sup>vis turbacio ⁊ guerra in p̄tibz Marchi ⁊ alibi p potestatem nrām suboriri t<sup>a</sup>ctatum diligentem huius<sup>o</sup> cum consilio nrō ⁊ p̄vidim<sup>o</sup> qđ Castrum illud capiat<sup>r</sup> ⁊ retineat<sup>r</sup> in manu nrā ⁊ qđ R. Covent<sup>r</sup> ⁊ Lich. ⁊ G. Wigorn<sup>r</sup> Ep̄i p̄fatum Lewelinum adirent ⁊ ip̄m ex pte nrā inducēt ut ab obsessione illa recederet qui sic ad mandatum nrām fecerunt ⁊ cum ip̄o tractatum inde habuerūt. Et licet idem Lewelin<sup>o</sup> p̄pendisset qđ Castrum illud dirimē ⁊ penit<sup>o</sup> p̄stnere potuisset infra lēium diem inl<sup>l</sup> se

ordinafunt qđ Castrum illud remaneret in manu nra in eodem statu quo tunc fuit ut in muris, fossatis, brechach, victualibz ꝛ aliis ita qđ nichil repareretur exaltaret karnalaret brechachia- ret vel alio modo stat<sup>9</sup> ille mutaret cit<sup>a</sup> quindenam Sđi Johis Bapt<sup>i</sup> pxio futuram in qua quindena pđci Epi ptibz diem pficiunt apud vadum Montis Gomeri ad faciend inde ꝛ recipiend justiciā jux<sup>a</sup> form<sup>m</sup> pacis ꝛ leges Marchi. Et pđci Epi L. ad hoc cum magna difficultate inducto Castrum illud a Constabulario ejusdem jux<sup>a</sup> tenorē trar' pđci Com sibi sup hoc p pfatos Epos traditar' in manum nram recepunt ꝛ illud quibzdam de suis comiserunt quousqz aliqui de nris ibidē venirēt ꝛ castrum illud ab eis recipient ꝛ in manu nra custodirēt in forma pđca. Ecce Constabularius dci Comitis de Caerdif simul cum q<sup>u</sup>dra- ginta homibz ad arma ppe ptem de Kaerfli accessit ꝛ latenter ꝛ clam adiit pđcm Castrum de Kaerfli ꝛ petiit ibi ingressum ad arma hoium pđci Com scrutanda ꝛ videnda. et hoies pđcor' Epor' in custodia ejusdem sinistra aliq<sup>a</sup> de ipo non suspi- tantes eum Castrum illud ingredi pmiserūt quo ingresso petiit ut quidam miles suus sup rebz in Castro illo existentibz cerciorat<sup>9</sup> ingredi posset qui militem illum ꝛ postmodum lciū ingredi pmiserūt quibz ingressis post scrutinium fcm de armaturis iſt ad portā ejusdem Castri accesserunt qua p ipos apta illos quos infra Castrum illud morari voluerūt ad municoem ejusdem alioquin qđ ipi Castrum illud exirēt ꝛ eos pmitſent Castrum illud ad op<sup>9</sup> pđci Com Dni sui custodire. Ita qđ hoies Epor' illor' p dis- triccoem eis fcam p pđcm Constabulariū de Kaerdif Castrum illud dimiserūt ꝛ ad Dnos suos redierūt. Et nos quidem auditis pmissis ꝛ non multo inde admirantes consulim<sup>9</sup> sup hoc cum iſt qui jux<sup>a</sup> latus nrū morant ꝛ negocio illo intellecto mandavim<sup>9</sup> pfato Com pmissa ut nos sup voluntate sua ꝛ si pmissa. p ipm. vt de assensu seu pcepto suo forent attēptata, ad plenū redderet eciores unde quia si rumor istor' ad aures pfati Lewelini pvenit ipe forte credet pmissa de consensu nro fore ppet'ra cum tamen de ipor' ppet'coñe doleam<sup>9</sup> vob mandam<sup>9</sup> rogantes qđ consilium vrm sup pmissis nob q<sup>u</sup>cicius distincte ꝛ apte significetis una cum vre beneplacito voluntatis. T ꝛ.

R dilco ꝛ fideli suo Lewelino fil Griffini principi Wall salm ꝛ sincere dileccōis affcū Cum diem vob ꝛ vris ꝛ dilco ꝛ fideli nro G. de Clare Comiti Glouc ꝛ Hertford ꝛ suis ac celis marchionibz nris p nos pfixum a die Sđi Johis Bapt<sup>i</sup> pxio pſito in unum mensem apđ vadū Montis Gomeri etis de causis progassem<sup>9</sup> ab illo mense in unum mensem post festum Sđi Michis pxio ventur' ut tunc corā magnatibz ꝛ fidelibz nris p nos ibidem destinandos tam vob ꝛ vris qm pfato Com ꝛ suis ac aliis marchionibz nris pđcis plena fiat justicia sup incepcōnibz excessibz ꝛ trans-



gressionibz hinc inde fcis cont<sup>a</sup> form<sup>m</sup> pacis int<sup>r</sup> nos ⁊ vos inite  
 ⁊ firmate ⁊ vob<sup>s</sup> p<sup>r</sup> lras n<sup>ras</sup> mandassem<sup>9</sup> qd<sup>9</sup> diem illū observetis  
 apud locum p<sup>r</sup>dem ⁊ qd<sup>9</sup> int<sup>r</sup>im p<sup>r</sup>fato Com<sup>i</sup> aut suis ac celis  
 marchionibz n<sup>ris</sup> p<sup>r</sup>dcis dāpnū non inferatis vel g<sup>r</sup>vamen ac jam  
 sim<sup>9</sup> in p<sup>r</sup>ficiscendo ad ptes t<sup>r</sup>ismarinas p<sup>r</sup> homagio n<sup>ro</sup> quod  
 D<sup>no</sup> Regi Francie illustri fa<sup>r</sup>ce tenem<sup>m</sup> p<sup>r</sup> dūatu n<sup>ro</sup> Aquil<sup>i</sup> Com<sup>i</sup>  
 Ageneū ⁊ aliis t<sup>r</sup>is quas tenem<sup>9</sup> ⁊ tēse debem<sup>9</sup> in regno Francie  
 eidem D<sup>no</sup> Regi p<sup>r</sup>stande ⁊ p<sup>r</sup>pter hoc velim<sup>9</sup> ⁊ specialit<sup>r</sup> optem<sup>9</sup>  
 ad pacem ⁊ t<sup>r</sup>uquillitatem regni n<sup>ri</sup> ⁊ p<sup>r</sup>cium Marchie quod vob<sup>s</sup> aut  
 v<sup>r</sup>is p<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fatum Com<sup>i</sup> aut celos marchioēs n<sup>ros</sup> seu p<sup>r</sup>fato Com<sup>i</sup> aut  
 ip<sup>s</sup>is marchionibz n<sup>ris</sup> p<sup>r</sup> vos vel v<sup>r</sup>os nullum int<sup>r</sup>im dāpnū vt  
 molestia inferat<sup>r</sup> set qd<sup>9</sup> om<sup>n</sup>ia in pace conquiescant usq<sup>3</sup> ad diem  
 sup<sup>r</sup>dem mandavim<sup>9</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fato Com<sup>i</sup> ⁊ celis marchionibz n<sup>ris</sup> districte  
 inhibendo in vob<sup>s</sup> vt v<sup>r</sup>is int<sup>r</sup>im inferant dāpnū molestiam seu  
 jacturam unde vob<sup>s</sup> mandam<sup>9</sup> firmit<sup>r</sup> injūgentes qd<sup>9</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fatum Comitē  
 aut marchioēs p<sup>r</sup>dcos int<sup>r</sup>im nullo modo g<sup>r</sup>vetis seu a v<sup>r</sup>is g<sup>r</sup>vari  
 p<sup>r</sup>mittatis. Cēsum quia p<sup>r</sup> fidedignos intellexim<sup>9</sup> qd<sup>9</sup> vos exēctum  
 v<sup>r</sup>m jam banniri fecistis ⁊ ptes Marchie appin<sup>r</sup>re p<sup>r</sup>ponitis ad  
 p<sup>r</sup>fatum Comitē ⁊ alios marchioēs n<sup>ros</sup> g<sup>r</sup>vandos ⁊ lras suas  
 ibidem invadend<sup>r</sup> de quo q<sup>m</sup> plurimū admiramur vob<sup>s</sup> mandam<sup>9</sup>  
 in fide ⁊ homagio ⁊ dileccōne quibz nob<sup>s</sup> tenemini firmit<sup>r</sup>  
 injūgentes qd<sup>9</sup> ab huj<sup>9</sup> modi p<sup>r</sup>posito voluntario desistentes in pace  
 vos teneatis. Ita qd<sup>9</sup> vob<sup>s</sup> non imputari debeat vel possit qd<sup>9</sup> pax in  
 p<sup>r</sup>tibz ist<sup>r</sup> minus b<sup>n</sup> observet<sup>r</sup>. Scituri qd<sup>9</sup> si secus egeritis impedire  
 nō possum<sup>9</sup> nec volum<sup>9</sup> quin p<sup>r</sup>fati marchioēs n<sup>ri</sup> ad defensionem  
 suam p<sup>r</sup> se vt p<sup>r</sup> amicos suos vob<sup>s</sup> resistant viril<sup>r</sup> ⁊ potent<sup>r</sup>. T<sup>r</sup>  
 R<sup>r</sup> apud Westm<sup>r</sup>. iiii. die Augusti.

R<sup>r</sup> Lewelino fil<sup>i</sup> Griffini Principi Wast sal<sup>m</sup> ⁊ sincere dilcōis  
 aff<sup>m</sup>. Ea que nob<sup>s</sup> sup<sup>r</sup> emend<sup>r</sup> faciend<sup>r</sup> ⁊ recipiend<sup>r</sup> de excessibz  
 ⁊ t<sup>r</sup>isgressionibz injuriis ⁊ int<sup>r</sup>cepcōnibz p<sup>r</sup> G. de Clare Comitē  
 Glouc<sup>r</sup> <sup>1</sup>Humfridum de Bohun ⁊ suos ac alios Marchiones n<sup>ros</sup>  
 cont<sup>a</sup> form<sup>m</sup> pacis int<sup>r</sup> nos ⁊ vos initam ⁊ firmatam illatas  
 sicut asseritis ⁊ fcis hinc inde p<sup>r</sup> lras v<sup>ras</sup> expressistis una cum  
 aliis que ven<sup>r</sup>abil<sup>r</sup> pat<sup>r</sup> Anian<sup>9</sup> <sup>2</sup>Ep<sup>us</sup> de Scō Assaph<sup>i</sup> sollicitē nob<sup>s</sup>  
 exposuit nōie v<sup>ro</sup> plen<sup>9</sup> audivim<sup>9</sup> ⁊ intellexim<sup>9</sup> diligen<sup>r</sup> ⁊ sup<sup>r</sup>  
 hiis cum aliis p<sup>r</sup>latis ⁊ consiliariis n<sup>ris</sup> t<sup>r</sup>ctatum ⁊ colloquiū  
 habuim<sup>9</sup> exquisitum satis autem attenditis q<sup>l</sup>it<sup>r</sup> sup<sup>r</sup> exhibenda  
 vob<sup>s</sup> in hac pte justicia firmam ⁊ ferventem voluntatem habentes  
 majores de regno n<sup>ro</sup> ad vadum Montis Gomi frequent<sup>r</sup>  
 t<sup>r</sup>ismisim<sup>9</sup> ex hac causa. Ita qd<sup>9</sup> p<sup>r</sup> nos in aliquo non stetit quin  
 vob<sup>s</sup> sup<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>missis fieret justicie complementū sicut tam p<sup>r</sup> lras n<sup>ras</sup>  
 vob<sup>s</sup> inde directas q<sup>m</sup> p<sup>r</sup> alia n<sup>re</sup> sollicitudinis judicia satis constat

<sup>1</sup> Humphrey de Bohun, second Earl of Hereford, Earl of Essex,  
 and Lord High Constable. Died 1275.—[Nicholas.]

<sup>2</sup> Anianus on Enion. Consec. 21st Oct., 1268. Died 5th Feb.,  
 1293.—[Nicholas.]

Et constabit inpositum evidenter modo ante supervenit nova que nos et consilium nostrum urgent occupant et distrahunt ad diversa. Dominus enim Rex Francie illustris etiam imminuit nobis prefixit in quindenam videlicet Sancti Martini jam venturi ut sibi de Ducatu Aquitane Comiti Agenei ac aliis terris quas tenemus in regno Francie homagium faciamus. Ita quod ulterius supersedere non possumus quin partes transmarinas personaliter adeamus pro negotio antedicto. Et insuper Edwardus primogenitus noster dilectus amicus noster jam est in redeundo de terra Sancte Eusebii partes Anglie sicut per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Ottonem de Grandisano ac alios milites familiares et domesticos suos qui in partes Vasconie adventum ipsius ibidem expectant veraciter intelleximus unde si predicta negocia vos tangencia progentur ad tempus securi esse poteritis quod negocia illa per predictum Edwardum et alios nobiles regni nostri iuxta formam pacis predictam tam quo ad emendas vestras faciendum quam alia que incumbunt melius et magis perfecte quam hactenus explebuntur propter quod imminuit nuper vobis in hac parte prefixum videlicet a festo Sancti Michielis in unum mensem duximus progerendum usque ad quindenam Pasche proxima futuram ad quem diem presens erit per Dei gratiam Edwardus predictus in cuius presencia negocia predicta feliciter et finaliter poterunt terminari ad commodum et indepenitatem vestram. Et scire vos volumus quod vobis aut nobis rebus se habentibus ut nunc nullatenus expediret quicquam mali vel excessus inferri attemptari contra formam pacis predicte unde vobis mandamus rogantes et in fide homagii et dilectione in quibus nobis tenemini firmiter in iungentur quatinus diem illud videlicet quindenam Pasche predictam observantes inferimus vos et vestros in pace teneatis ita quod vos per fidelitatem vestram tunc ut prius tunc debeamus specialiter commendantes. Prefatus ante Episcopus quem in expositione negociorum vestrorum merito (?) commendamus voluntate nostram plenius vobis viva voce referre poterit in premissis. Tunc R. apud Westmonasterium xxx. die Octobris per ipsum R. Archiepiscopum Eboracensem R. Agulth. Thedisi de Camilla. fratrem J. de Derlington. W. de Merton. Magrum W. de la Corner et Eliam de Rabeyn.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> King Henry III. died 17th November, 1272.

These records corroborate, to some extent, the statement of the Brut y tywysogion, given in the following passage:—

“Deg mlyned a thrugeint a deucant a mil oed oet Crist pan vu uarw Maredud ab Grufud arglwyd Hirvryn trannoeth o duw gwyl Lucy wry yn Kastell Llan Ymdyfri. Ac y cladwyd yn Ystrat Fflur. Y vlwydyn honno y goresgynawd Llywelyn ab Grufud gastell Caer Filu.”—*[Brut y tywysogion. — Myv. Arch., II., 464.]*

“It was the year of Christ one thousand two hundred and seventy when Maredud ab Grufud, Lord of Hirvryn, died at the castle of Llan Ym dyfri, on the morrow (*query*, vigil?) of the feast of Lucy the Virgin (*query*, St Lucia?) and he was buried at Ystrat Fflur. That year Llywelyn ab Grufud took possession of Castle Caer Filu.”



Edward, upon his accession to the throne, vigorously pushed forward the plans which had already been commenced against the Welsh. The destruction of the native princes Llewelyn<sup>1</sup> and David, one of whom was slain in battle, 1282, and the other put to an ignominious death, (1283,) removed all regular opposition to his claim.

In the 9th and 10th Edward I., Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, claimed to hold his lands in Glamorgan as "Regale." He said he and his ancestors held by conquest, and appears, like Earl Warren, to have declined acknowledging the royal "quo warranto" for his Welsh lands.—[*Abb. Placit*, 201.]

"In 1285," says Walsingham, "Edward marched from Snowdon to Glamorgan, and having been received by the Earl of Gloucester with great honour, was by him, at his own proper charges, conducted to the Gloucestershire border, whence he proceeded to Bristol." The king was probably entertained at Cardiff, which, for the reasons which have been stated above, was the ordinary residence of the Lords of Glamorgan.

Twelve years later, the Welsh were again in arms, and, under Mailgon, actually drove out Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, who had inherited Glamorgan, and who died about this period. The king, however, entering Wales, speedily reduced the Welshmen to obedience; and the three daughters of the Earl of Gloucester, and his son Gilbert, a minor, were reinstated in their father's possessions.

Upon the accession of Edward II. he took advantage of the minority of the young Earl of Gloucester to give his sister away in marriage to his favourite, Gaveston, (1307,) a proceeding which gave great offence to the nobility of the realm, as well as to the earl her brother.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Fœdera* for 1282, the death of Llewelyn is noticed in a letter from the king to the Archbishop of Canterbury, after which follows an account of "a paper found in his femoralia," garments which it is satisfactory to the upholders of Welsh civilization to know that he certainly wore.

In 1314 Earl Gilbert, then aged twenty-three, fell childless on the field of Bannockburn, leaving three sisters the coheirs of his vast inheritance.

The king, in the first instance, [March, 1314, *Fœdera*, II., 264,] appointed as custos of the estates Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who gave offence by his careless treatment of the Welsh hostages, and was directed to provide them with proper sustenance in future out of the De Clare lands.<sup>1</sup>—[*Close Rolls*, 15th March, 1316.] Badlesmere also marched to repress this outbreak, and, next year, he had an assignment out of the king's rents in Glamorgan and Morgannwg.—[*Rot. Parl.* I., 453-6; *Fœdera*, II., 370.] Before the division of the estates, February, 1316, a commission was issued to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, to defend Glamorgan against the Welsh, who had risen under Llewelyn Bren, grandson to Ivor, a former Lord of Senghennydd.—[*Fœdera*.] The Rev. H. H. Knight, translating from the Monk of Malmesbury, adds,—“He (Llewelyn) had used malicious words before,—now he comes from words to blows; for upon a certain day, when the Constable of Caerphilly Castle held his court outside of the castle, Llewelyn made an onset with his sons and adherents upon him, and having slain some of the officers, and severely wounded several of the attendants at the court, carried him off captive. At the same time he attacked the castle, but met with such resistance as prevented his entrance, although he succeeded in burning all the outward walls.” Among the articles at a later period (1321) exhibited against Le Despencer, it was stated, with reference to this Llewelyn,—“That when the Earl of Hereford, and Lord Mortimer of Wigmore, had gone against Llewelyn Bren, who had raised a rebellion against the king in Glamor-

<sup>1</sup> Bartholomew, Baron de Badlesmere, born about 1275, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas, sister of Richard, and aunt and co-heiress of Thomas de Clare, grandson of Richard, Earl of Gloucester. Their son Giles, second baron, obtained from Eleanor, Countess of Gloucester, a part of his father's lands, which appear to have been attainted.

ganshire, whilst the Earl of Gloucester's lands were in the king's hands, the same Llewelyn yielded himself up to the said earl, and to the Lord Mortimer, who brought him to the king on promise that he should have the king's pardon, and so the king received him. But after that the said earl and Lord Mortimer were out of the land, the Spencers, taking to them royal power, took the said Llewelyn, and led him unto Kardiff, where, after that the said Hugh Spenser, the sonne, had his part of the said Earl of Gloucester's lands, he caused the said Llewelyn to be drawn, headed, and quartered, to the discredit of the king, and of the said Earl of Hereford, and Lord Mortimer, yea, and contrary to the laws and dignities of the imperial crowne."—[*Hollinshed*, 4to. II., 562.]

Edward married (13th Edward II.) Eleanor, the eldest sister of the deceased Earl Gilbert, to his favourite, Hugh le Despencer, the younger, and he allotted to her the Welsh estates. Accordingly, very shortly afterwards, Le Despencer is rated among the Welsh levies, at five hundred foot for his lands in Glamorgan and Morgannwg, and at three hundred for the king's lands in his custody.

About this time, Le Despencer took advantage of Mortimer's attainder to sieze upon the castle of Caerphilly, which appears to have been held by the Mortimers, possibly through their descent from Gwladys, widow of Reginald de Braose, of Senghennydd, who remarried Ralph, Baron Mortimer, of Wigmore. However this may have been, Despencer governed Caerphilly, for, 14th Edward II., [*Pat.* 14th E. II., *m.* 11,] he rendered it up to the king, and having fortified it by additional defences, was enabled, for some time, to withstand the forces brought against him by the barons, although they finally obtained possession of it.

About the same time, or a little earlier, William, Lord Braose, had sold a part of Gower to Le Despencer the younger, to the great dissatisfaction of the Earl of Hereford, and the Mortimers, and Lord Mowbray, who had married Braose's daughter and heir; upon this the Lords Mowbray, Clifford, and others, in 1321, rose in arms

against the king and Le Despencer, took "Kierdie (Cardiff), Kersillie (Caerphilly), Llantrissane, Talvan, Llanllethien, Kenfegis, Neath, Drusselan, and Dinevor," from Le Despencer, and altogether did £10,000 worth of damage.—[*Hollinshed*, 559, 560.]

"In an account of the possessions of Hugh le Despencer, and Eleanor his wife, 14th Edward II., (a copy of which appears in the *Harleian MSS.*) the sum for the necessary repairs, &c., 'de necessaria reparatione et custodia Cast. de Kerfilly,' is estimated at £43 per annum."—[I. M. T.]

In 1326, 20th Edward II., the queen and Mortimer having taken up arms, the king, attended by the Despensers, and Baldock the chancellor, fled from London, to which he never returned.

As the flight of the king from his barons and queen has, in its details, been generally neglected by historians, it may be useful to give the following rather minute particulars, compiled chiefly from, or corrected by, writs issued by the monarch during his journey.

The king was at Westminster on the 2nd of October, and at Acton on the same day.—[*Fæd. in loc.*] On the 10th, with a few followers, pursued by his queen with a larger number, he rested at Gloucester, whence the elder Despencer, then ninety years old, was dispatched to defend the castle of Bristol.<sup>1</sup> From Gloucester, the king, accompanied by the younger Despencer and Robt. Baldock his chancellor, proceeded to Tintern, where he rested upon the 14th and 15th, and then remained at Striguil until the 21st. He was at Cardiff during the 27th and 28th, whence, probably thinking himself unsafe, he moved to Caerphilly, where he issued writs, bearing date the 29th and 30th of the month, to Rhese ap Griffith, and others, giving them power to raise troops. Rhese seems to have been perfectly in the royal confidence, as his commission is unlimited.

Whether Edward thought Caerphilly too near the English border, or whether the garrison was too small

<sup>1</sup> Walsingham says that the elder Despencer was dismissed from Striguil.

to defend its extensive outworks, does not appear; but leaving Despencer, the grandson, in the castle, in opposition to Mortimer,<sup>1</sup> he retired to Margam, where he was on the 4th of November, and thence to Neath, where he rested the next day, and whence he issued a safe-conduct to the abbot of that monastery, as his ambassador to the queen and Mortimer.

Hugh le Despencer, the grandson, does not appear to have acted as official military governor of Caerphilly, during its siege by the queen and prince, at least in 1347, for (20th E. II., *Rege captivo*) a pardon is issued to John de Felton, for holding out Kerfily against the queen and Prince Edward; and a similar pardon to all within the castle during the siege, excepting only Hugh, the son of Hugh le Despencer the younger [*Fædera*, 20th E. II.<sup>2</sup>], who, however, received a pardon shortly afterwards.<sup>3</sup>

As Edward is only certainly known to have been at Caerphilly on the 30th, and at Margam on the 4th, there remains an interval of not more than four whole days, and possibly a portion of two others, during which his wanderings are unrecorded. If we suppose that he employed the interval in proceeding by sea to Margam, taking water at Cardiff, or some neighbouring port, we shall be able to reconcile the narrative of Walsingham with that given above. Walsingham, whose information,

<sup>1</sup> "Prima patent de anno, 3<sup>o</sup> Regis Edwardi Tertii, quod Rogerus de Mortuomari, comes Marchiæ Justiciarius Walliæ, amoveat obsessionem circa castr' de Kaerfily fact', et illud in manus regis resumat." —[*Cal. Rot. Pat.* p. 105.]

<sup>2</sup> "Patent' de anno 20<sup>o</sup> Regis Edwardi Secundi'. Pardonatio concessa omnibus in castro de Kaerfily, (excepto Hugone filii Hugonis le Dispencer, junior') eoquod ipsi castrum prædictum ac quædam bona in eodem ad mandatum Isabellæ Reginæ Angliæ et Edw' primogeniti filii Regis eisdem super hoc ex parte R<sup>is</sup> directum non liberaverunt, apud Kenilworth, 4<sup>o</sup> Januarii." —[*Cal. Rot. Pat.* p. 98]. "Prima patent' de anno primo Regis Edwardi Tertii. Pardonatio concessa diversis in castro de Cairfily existentibus." —[*Cal. Rot. Pat.* p. 100.]

<sup>3</sup> "Pardonatio concessa Hugoni le Dispenser, filio Hugonis le Dispenser, junioris, eoquod detinuit castrum de Kaerfily, contra Regem et Isabell' Reginam, &c., ac nomina duodecem militum ejus manucaptorum." —[*Cal. Rot. Pat.* p. 104.]

though generally correct, is not always minute, makes him take water from Striguil. It seems, however, more probable that he went first to Caerphilly.

Froissart says that the king, and Despencer, jun., held the castle, and Despencer, sen., and the Earl of Arundel, the town, of Bristol, against the queen's forces; and that the two latter were executed under the walls of that castle, within sight of the king, and all within it. He also relates that the king, and Despencer, jun., were taken on the seas, while escaping from Bristol, and brought back thither—points in which he is not borne out by contemporary writers. Froissart was clearly never in that part of England, and seems to have been misinformed. Fabyan merely gives a very general statement, agreeing, as far as it goes, with Froissart. Hollinshed's statement is given below.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A° 1326.—“The king in this mean time kept not in one place, but shifting hither and thither, remained in great care. The king, with the Earl of Gloucester, and the Lord Chancellor, taking the sea, meant to have gone either into the ile of Lundaie, or else into Ireland, but being tossed with contrary winds for the space of a week together, at length he landed in Glamorganshire, and got him to the abbeie and castel of Neith, there secretly remaining upon trust of the Welshmen's promises. Hugoline Spencer, the sonne of the Earl of Gloucester, defended the castle of Kersillie against the power of the queen and of her sonne till Easter following, and then compounding for the safety of his own life, and all theirs within that castle, and likewise for the injoying of their goods, he yielded it to the hands of the men of warre that held siege before it in the queen's name, and of his sonne.” “The queen remained about a month's space at Hereford, and in the mean while sent the Lord Henrie, Earl of Leicester, and the Lord W<sup>m</sup> la Zouch, and one Rice ap Howell that was lately delivered out of the Tower where he was prisoner, into Wales, to see if they might find means to apprehend the king by help of their acquaintance in those parts, all three of them having lands their abouts, where it was knowne the king for the more part kept. They used such diligence in that charge, that finallie with large gifts bestowed on the Welshmen, they came to understand where the king was, and so on the day of St. Edmund the Archbishop, being the 16th of November, they took him in the monastery of Neith, near to the castle of Llantursan, together with Hugh Spencer, the son, called Earl of Gloucester, the Lord Chancellor, Robert de Baldocke, and Simon de Reading, the king's Marshall, not caring for the other king's servants, whom they suffered to escape.”—[*Hollinshed*, p. 58, 2-3.]

The king, Despencer, and Baldock remained at Neath until the 10th, when Henry, Earl of Lancaster, Master ap Howell, (afterwards Justiciary of Wales,) and William la Zouch, having lands and power in the neighbourhood, were sent by the queen from Hereford to watch the king, who finally, with his two minions, was siezed on Sunday, 16th November, near the castle of Llantursan, or Llantrissaint, on his way, as has been supposed, back to Caerphilly. He gave up the great seal at Monmouth, 20th November, to Sir W. Blount. The next writ is dated Ledbury, 13th of November, and finally the king was conveyed to Kenilworth, on the 14th of December.

Baldock, being an ecclesiastic, was confined to Newgate, where he died within the year; and Despencer, being hanged at Hereford, as his father had been at Bristol, his honours became extinct, and his estates reverted to the crown. He left, however, his widow, Eleanor, who stood in the relationship of cousin to the king.

"In 1322," says Hollinshed, "the king (Edward III.) obtained possession of all the Despencer castles, and sent Lord Hastings into South Wales."—[p. 564.]

Knyghton mentions, among the nobles present at the coronation of the new monarch, Hugh le Despencer, the grandson, afterwards a distinguished soldier, "a great baron and a good knight," says Froissart, and who died finally without issue. "He delivered up," says Knyghton, referring to the above mentioned transaction, "the castle of Caerphilly, which he had from his father, to the king, and placed himself at his disposal, who in return granted unto him safety of life and limb."

In addition to this, the monarch seems to have re-granted to him a portion of his paternal estates, since we find him ordered to raise three hundred and thirty-two men in Glamorgan and Morgannwg as his share of a Welsh army; and again, five years afterwards, he is rated at three hundred.—[*Fœdera*, 15th E. III.; 20th E. III.]

The castle of Caerphilly does not, however, appear to have been restored to him, or to his mother; for a writ (1329) is directed to Roger de Mortimer, Justiciary of



Wales, "seeing that divers evil doers, abetted by William la Zouch de Mortimer, have beleaguered the castle of Caerphilly in warlike fashion, and held that leaguer in breach of the peace, and terror of liege subjects;" he is ordered "to raise the siege, (taking the posse if necessary,) and to seize the castle for the king, and safely to keep it, arresting the recusants, if any, and committing them to prison." Also, on the same day, was issued a second writ, stating that William la Zouch de Mortimer had been summoned to appear in person, and had refused; refusing also to bring with him the king's cousin, Eleanor le Despencer, residing in her country, and ordering "John de Gynes to attack him, and to bring both to the king."

A month afterwards, the writ to Roger Mortimer is repeated, expressing surprise at his delay in executing the first, forbidding any supplies of food to be admitted to the besieged, and commanding that restitution be made of the goods and chattels seized by La Zouch from John de Gray, the king's faithful subject.

From hence it would appear that William had already taken the castle, though the results of the royal writs are not mentioned. Shortly afterwards William, and the king's cousin, Countess Eleanor, were married.

The castle was probably regranted by the king, with their titles, to the Despenchers, for Elizabeth, widow of Edward, Lord le Despencer, he who died 1375, (49th E. III.,) had the castle and town of Caerphilly, and the territory of Senghennydd, as a part of her dowry; she died 1409.

After the battle of Shrewsbury, and Henry's subsequent campaign in the north, that monarch directed the Welsh castles to be put in order, with a view to the final suppression of Owen Glendwr and his adherents. A writ, cited by Thomas, (*Memoirs of Owen Glendwr*, 1822, p. 120,) commits the custody of Caerphilly and Gwyr Lacy to Constantia, Lady le Despencer, who was the widow of Thomas, Lord le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, who was beheaded, 1339-1400, 1st H. IV. She was the daughter

of Edmund Plantagenet of Langley, and died 1417. No such place as Gwyrlycy is known; but it is singular that in this writ, which enumerates the principal fortresses in Wales, the name of Cardiff does not occur.

During the reign of Edward III. large levies were not unfrequently required at the hands of the Lords-Marchers of Wales; and among the territories from which certain men are directed to be drawn, the name of Ewyras Lacy very frequently occurs. Thus, in 1343, (16th Edward III.,) a writ was addressed to Gilbert Talbot, Justiciary of South Wales; in 1346, a similar one to the Earl of March, and B. de Burghersh; in 1367, to other persons; and, in each of these cases, Ewyras Lacy is enumerated in conjunction with Builth, and Crickhowel, and other places, all lying about Brecon, or between it and Crickhowel, while the levies for "Morgan and Morgannon" are in all the above cases directed to be raised by a different baron; Ewyras Lacy, indeed, is in Herefordshire, not far from the border. The name Gwyr Lacy does not once occur in the *Fædera*: it is evidently a misnomer.

It was the above "Constantia," the widow of Lord le Despencer, and sister to the Duke of York, who, a short time afterwards, attempted to rescue the young Earl of March and his brother from the power of Henry IV., for which offence she was imprisoned.

"Among Lord Bute's papers is the account that Thayron ap Jevan ap Rawlyn, Bayliff of Kerfilly, 16th H. VI. 'Unde 3s. 6d. quor solvit p expens Oweyn ap Gwed et Jevan Llew' ap Jevan Vaughn, ap Jevan Vaure Felon ibm in Co. de Kerfilly exist p. iij. Septim et postea suspens.' This original document is confirmative of Leland's account, that prisoners were kept here in Henry the Eighth's time."—[I. M. T.]

I have been able to find no further mention of Caerphilly until the time of Leland, who thus describes it in his *Itinerary*. "In Iscaihac is Cairfilly Castelle sette amonge marishes, wher be ruinous walles of a wonderful thickness and tower kept up for prisoners as to the chief hold of Senghenith."—[*Leland*, VII. 39.]

Owen Glendwr in his invasion of South Wales, in 1400, is said to have taken and garrisoned Caerphilly.

—[*Beauties.*]

Our typographical arrangements do not admit of the insertion, in the usual manner, of the pedigree, showing the descent of Caerphilly; we shall endeavour, however, thus to supply its place :—

- I.—ROBERT FITZ-HAMON, nephew to the Conqueror, received from William Rufus the Honour of Gloucester; died A.D. 1107, 7 Henry I.; buried in the chapter-house of Tewkesbury Abbey, which he founded, rebuilding the church, to which his body was transferred, 1241. He married Sibil, or Isabel, sister of Robert Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. They had issue four daughters.
- II.—MABEL, eldest daughter and coheiress, married ROBERT CONSUL, Earl of Gloucester, builder of Cardiff Castle, bastard son of Henry I., by Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr. Died 1147, 12 Stephen, and is buried in St James' Monastery, Bristol, which he founded. Issue—
- III.—WILLIAM, Earl of Gloucester, died 1173; buried at Keynsham Abbey; married Hawise, daughter of Robert, (Bossu) Earl of Leicester. Issue—1. Robert, born and died at Cardiff, s.p. 2. Mabel. 3. Amicia. 4. Isabella.
- IV.—ISABELLA, daughter and coheiress, married first, John, afterwards king. He repudiated her, and gave up the Honour of Gloucester, but kept Bristol Castle; second, Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex; third, Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justice of England. Leaving no children, her estates passed to her sister.
- V.—MABEL, Lady of the Honour of Gloucester; she died, having married the Earl of Evreux in Normandy, and her only son dying without issue, left as sole heir her sister.
- VI.—AMICIA, who married RICHARD DE CLARE; he died 1211, and is buried at Clare. Issue—
- VII.—GILBERT, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; died 1229, (14 H. III.,) in Little Britain; buried in the choir at Tewkesbury; married Isabella, third daughter, and coheiress of William Marshall the elder, Earl of Pembroke. Issue—
- VIII.—RICHARD, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; born 1221; died 14 July, 1261 (46 H. III.); buried at Tewkesbury; married Matilda, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Issue—
- IX.—GILBERT, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, surnamed the "Red;" born 1243, at Christ Church, Hants; died at

Monmouth Castle, December 1295 (24 Edward I.); buried at Tewkesbury; married (18 Edward I.) Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I., (who remarried Ralph de Monthermer.)<sup>1</sup> Issue—1. Gilbert. 2. Eleanor, 3. Margaret, married first, Piers Gaveston, and afterwards Hugh de Audley. 4. Elizabeth, foundress of Clare Hall, who married first, John de Burgh, son and heir to the Earl of Ulster, second, Theobald Verdon, and afterwards Roger d' Amory.

X.—GILBERT, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, slain at Bannockburn, 1314, 7 Edward II., aged 23; buried at Tewkesbury. He married Matilda, daughter of John de Burgh, (died 1315,) and had one son, John, who died before his father.

XI.—Eleanor de Clare, eldest daughter and coheirress, married (13 Edward II.) HUGH LE DESPENCER, Earl of Gloucester, son of Hugh, Earl of Winchester, Chamberlain to Edward II. Hanged and quartered, 1326; buried at Tewkesbury. Issue—1. Hugh. 2. Edward. 3. Gilbert. Eleanor remarried William la Zouch, of Mortimer, who was buried at Tewkesbury.<sup>2</sup> Eleanor was prisoner with her family in the Tower until 5th February, 1-2 Edward III.

XII.—HUGH LE DESPENCER, Baron le Despenser. He broke into the Scheldt in the naval battle of Sluys; died, s.p., February 1349; buried at Tewkesbury. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and widow of Guy de Brian; she is buried at Tewkesbury.

XIII.—EDWARD LE DESPENCER, died before his brother, 16 Edward III; married Anne, daughter of Henry, Lord Ferrers, of Groby. Issue—

<sup>1</sup> The author of the Siege of Caerlaverock, describing his banner of arms, says,—“He by whom they were well supported acquired, after great doubts and fears, until it pleased God he should be delivered, the love of the Countess of Gloucester, for whom he a long time endured great sufferings. He had only a banner of fine gold, with three red chevrons.” Peter of Langtoft says,—“Of Gloucestre stoute and gay, Sir Rauf the Mohermere, and his wif, Dame Jone, whilom Gilberde's of Clare.” In 1298, he was summoned *jure matris*, as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. After the death of his wife, in 1307, he appears to have dropped these titles.

<sup>2</sup> William Zouch of Mortimer, was younger son of Robert, third Baron Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, by Joyce, daughter and heiress of William la Zouch, second son of Roger, second Baron Zouch, of Ashby. He took his mother's name. He was summoned to Parliament 1323-1337. His son, Alan, succeeded him, but was not summoned. Hugh, fourth Baron of Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, was, in 1295, officially connected with South Wales.

- XIV.—EDWARD LE DESPENCER, heir to his uncle, Lord of Glamorgan, 17 Edward III., made his will at Llanblethian Castle, 1375, 49 Edward III, and shortly afterwards died at Cardiff Castle, seized of the castle of Caerphilly; buried at Tewkesbury; married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew, Baron Burghersh, who died 1409, and is buried at Tewkesbury. She had, in dower, the castle and town of Caerphilly, and the territory of Senghennydd above and below Taff.—[*Giraldus Cambrensis*.—*Sir R. C. Hoare*, II., 373.] Their eldest son, Edward, died at Cardiff, aged twelve years.
- XV.—THOMAS LE DESPENCER, Earl of Gloucester, younger son, and finally heir; obtained the reversal of the attainder of his great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather, 1397. Created Earl of Gloucester, 1397; attainted, and beheaded at Bristol, 1 Henry IV., 1400; buried at Tewkesbury; married Constance, daughter of Edmund Langley, Duke of York, son of Edward III. Issue—1. Richard; died aged eighteen years, s.p. 2. Elizabeth; died young at Cardiff; buried in St. Mary's Church. 3. Isabella.
- XVI.—ISABELLA, final heir. Born at Cardiff; buried at Tewkesbury; married first, 1411, Richard Beauchamp, son and heir of William, Lord Abergavenny, Earl of Worcester; killed; buried at Tewkesbury. Issue—Elizabeth; born 16th September 1415; married Edward, son of Rafe Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, and had issue, George Nevill. Isabella married second, by dispensation, Richard Beauchamp, first cousin to her first husband, Earl of Warwick. He died at Rouen, 1344. Issue—1. Henry. 2. Anne.
- XVII.—HENRY BEAUCHAMP, Lord le Despenser, Duke of Warwick, died 1446, aged 22; buried at Tewkesbury; married Cecilia, daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury; she remarried Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester; died 1450; buried at Tewkesbury. Their daughter, Anne Beauchamp, died 1449, aged six years.
- XVIII.—ANNE, sister and heiress to Henry Beauchamp, died 1418, aged 32; married RICHARD NEVILL, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, sixth son of Richard, Earl of Salisbury. Issue, three daughters—1. Isabel, married George, Duke of Clarence. 2. Mary. 3. Ann, who married first, Edward, Prince of Wales; and secondly, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard III.

Upon Richard's death the estates passed to HENRY VII., by whom the Lordship of Glamorgan was granted to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, at whose death in 1495 it escheated to the crown,

where it remained, until Edward VI. granted it, in the fourth year of his reign, to (1.) William, Earl of Pembroke, Baron Herbert, of Cardiff, who was the son of Sir Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, the natural son of that Earl who was beheaded in 1469. From Earl William the Lordship of Glamorgan, including Caerphilly, came to his son, (2.) HENRY, second earl; died 1601; having married for his third wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Sidney, and leaving by her, (3.) 1. WILLIAM, third earl, 1630, married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and had issue, Henry, who died young. (4.) 2. Philip, brother and heir, fourth earl, and Earl of Montgomery, who left issue by Susan, daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford, (5.) PHILIP, fifth earl, who married first, Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard Naunton, and had issue, (6.) WILLIAM, sixth earl; and secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir WILLIAM VILLIERS, and had issue, (7.) 1. PHILIP, seventh earl, 1683, who married Henriette de Querouaille; and (8.) 2. THOMAS, eighth earl. Philip, seventh earl, left issue, (9.) CHARLOTTE, heiress of Usk Castle, who married first, John, Lord Jefferies, 1702, and left Henriette, who married the Earl of Pomfret; and secondly, Thomas, Viscount Windsor, Baron Mountjoy, 1738, and by him had issue, (10.) HERBERT, Viscount Windsor, &c., who married Alice, daughter of Sir John Clavering; and had issue, (11.) 1. CHARLOTTE JANE, who married John, Marquis of Bute, Baron Cardiff, &c.; and 2. Alice-Elizabeth, who married the Marquis of Hertford. Charlotte Jane had issue, (12.) JOHN, Lord Mountstuart, who married Elizabeth Penelope, daughter and heiress of Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, and left issue, (13.) the late Marquis of Bute, and Lord James Stuart. The Marquis died 1849, leaving an only son and heir, (14.) JOHN PATRICK CRICHTON STUART, third Marquis of Bute, the present possessor of Caerphilly Castle.

Although the castle of Caerphilly, and the estates won by Fitz-Hamon have thus become alienated, both from his blood and from that of their ancient Welsh possessors, parts of the district of Senghennydd appear to have been transmitted, by unbroken descent, to the present day.

It has been already stated that Ivor Bach married Nest, daughter and heiress of Madoc ap Cradoc, of Senghennydd, and that their eldest son, Griffith, married, according to some accounts, the daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester. From this Griffith descended the Glamorganshire family of Lewis of "The Van," their seat from a remote period, and no doubt a part of the

ancient Lordship of Senghennydd, allotted to their ancestor, Einon.

Early in the eighteenth century, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lewis of "The Van," married Other, third Earl of Plymouth, ancestor of Lady Harriet Clive, the present possessor of "The Van." The male line was carried on by Lewis of Llanishen, and is at present vested in Henry Lewis, of Green Meadow, who is therefore to be regarded as one of the representatives, in the male line, of Nest, the heiress of the ancient Welsh Lords of Senghennydd, in which district this family has never ceased to reside.

G. T. CLARK.

NOTE.—The plan which accompanies this article has been procured for the author, by Mr. Armstrong. Though not strictly accurate in all its minute details, it is generally correct, and by very much the best plan extant of the castle.

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### AN ODE TO THE VIRGIN MARY.

It happened once upon a time, at Oxford, that the English exceedingly blamed and disparaged the Welsh, on account of their alleged want of learning, asserting that no Welshman ever turned out a good scholar, and that no Welshman could possibly be made as good, as learned, and as wise a scholar, or as skilful a versifier, as an Englishman, and that the Welsh were not to be compared with the English in point of education.

Whereupon a Welshman of distinction arose, stood up, and spoke on this wise:—"I am myself but an indifferent scholar, and not to be compared with many eminent scholars from Wales, whose books I am not worthy to bear after them; nevertheless, I should be sorry were a poor Welsh scholar of no standing prove unable to compete with the most learned Englishman in regard to versification, and several other particulars; but our best scholars are not so wanton and frivolous, nor do they set



their heads and minds so much upon contention and gossip as the bragging English. But I will answer this question in the following manner:—

“Let the best educated Englishman from amongst you compose Latin verse, and if I fail to make one fully as clever, then he may condemn the Welsh: let him compose English or Welsh verse, and if I in that respect prove not his equal, then you may inveigh against the Welsh: let him versify in any language he pleases, with which I am acquainted, and if I do not versify equally as well, then let him calumniate the Welsh, and spare them not. I also will versify in English, your own language, and if all the Englishmen of England will produce such a versification, or any thing at all equal thereto, then you may sneer at the Welsh. If you fail in the attempt, then suffer the Welsh to enjoy the privilege which God has bestowed upon them, and know for certain that ye are not to be compared with the Welsh.” Wherefore he composed the following English ode, in the metre of alliterative consonancy (*croes gynghanedd*), which no Englishman can ever do:—

O michti Ladi, our leding;—to haf  
At hefn our abeiding;  
Yntw ddei ffest everlasting  
I set a braynts ws tw bring.

O mighty Lady our leading,—to have  
At heaven our abiding;  
Unto thy feast everlasting,  
I set a braynts us to bring.

Yw wann ddys wyth blyss dde blessing,—of God  
Ffor ywr gwd abering,  
Kwier yw bynn ffor ywr wyning,  
Syns kwin and ywr Synn ys king.

You wone this with bliss, the blessing,—of God  
For your good a bearing;  
Where you been for your winning,  
Since Queen and your Son is King.

Owr fforffaddyrs ffaddyr, owr ffiding;—owr Pop  
On ywr paps had swking;  
Yn hefn blyss I had this thing,  
Atendans wythowt ending.

Our forefathers' father, our fiding ;—our Pope  
 On your paps had sucking ;  
 In Heaven bliss I<sup>1</sup> had this thing,  
 Attendance without ending.

Wi sin dde bricht kwin wyth kwning ;—and blyss  
 The blossom ffruwt bering ;  
 Ei wowl'd as owld as I sing,  
 Wynn ywr lyf on ywr laving.

We seen the bright Queen with cunning,—and bliss  
 The blossom fruit bearing ;  
 I would as old as I sing,  
 Win your love on your laving.

Kwin od off owr God owr geiding,—Mwddyr  
 Maedyn notwythstanding ;  
 Hw wed syts wyth a ryts ring,  
 As God wad ddys gwd weding.

Queen od of our God our guiding,—mother  
 Maiden notwithstanding ;  
 Who wed such with a rich ring  
 As God wad this good wedding.

Help ws prae ffor ws prefferring,—owr souls,  
 Assel ws at ending ;  
 Mak awl ddat wi ffawl tw ffig,  
 Ywr Syn's lyf owr syns leving.

Help us pray for us preferring,—our souls  
 Assel<sup>2</sup> us at ending ;  
 Make all that we fall to *ffing*,<sup>3</sup>  
 Your Son's love our sins leaving.

As wi mae dda dae off owr deing,—resecf  
 Owr Saviowr yn howsling ;  
 As hi mae tak ws waking,  
 Tw hym yn hys michti wing.

As we may the day of our dying,—receive  
 Our Saviour in housling ;  
 As he may take us waking,  
 To him in his mighty wing.

Might hyt twk, mi ocht tw tel,  
 Owt sols off hel, tw soels off hicht,  
 Wi aish wyth bwk, wi wish wyth bel,  
 Tw hefn ffwl wel, tw haf on fflicht.

Mighty he took, me ought to tell,  
 Out souls of hell, to soils of Hight,<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Query—He.

<sup>2</sup> Query—Assoll.—EDD. ARCH. CAMB.

<sup>3</sup> Query.

<sup>4</sup> Query—Height.

We *aish*<sup>1</sup> with book, we wish with bell,  
To heaven full well to have on flight.

Awl dids wel dwn	}	A gwd met wricht
Tabyd Deo bwn		
A God mad trwn	}	And so non might.
And se so swn		
And north and nwn		
And synn and mwn		

All deeds well done,	}	A good met wright
<i>Tabyd</i> <sup>2</sup> Deo boon		
A God made troon	}	And so none might.
And say so soon,		
And north and noon,		
And sun and moon		

As swn as preid, is now syprest		
Hys sel ys best, hys sol ys pight		
I tel tw yo	}	Wi uws not richt
As sym dwth shio		
As now ei tro	}	Hym ffrom a knight.
A boy wyth 's bo		
Hys lwk is lo		
How mae yw kno		

As soon as pride, is now supprest		
His zeal is best his soul is pight,		
I tell to you	}	We use not right
As some doth show		
As now I trow	}	Him from a Knight.
A boy with 's bow		
His look is low		
How may you know		

Dde truwth ys kyt, ddat yerth ys kast,  
Dde ends bi last, dde hands bi light,  
O God set yt, gwd as yt was,  
Dde ruwl dwth pass, dde world hath picht.

The truth is cut, that earth is cast,  
The ends be last, the hands be light,  
O God set it, good as it was,  
The rule doth pass, the world hath pight.

A preti thing, we prae to thest  
Ddat gwd bi hest, that God bi hicht  
And he was ffling, yntw his ffest,  
Ddat ever shal lest wyth deivers licht

<sup>1</sup> Query.<sup>2</sup> Query.

Dde world away	}	Yt ys nei nicht
Ys dynn as day		
Yt ys no nay		
As owld ei say	}	Wld God ei nicht.
Ei was yn ffay		
Eild a gwd may		

A pretty thing, we pray to thest  
 That good be hest, that God be hight,  
 And he was ffig, unto his fest  
 That ever shall lest with divers light

The world away	}	It is nigh night,
Is done as day		
It is no nay		
As old I say	}	Would God I might.
I was in ffay		
Yield a good may		

Awar wi wewld	}	In a bant hicht
Dde syns ddey sowld		
And bi not howld		
And ywng and owld	}	Ddat Siesws hicht.
Wyth hymddei howld		
Dde Siuw has sowld		

Aware we would,	}	In a bant hight,
The sins they sold		
And be not hold		
And young and old	}	The Jesus hight.
With him they hold		
The Jew has sold		

O trysti Kreist, ddat werst a krown,  
 Er wi dei down a redi dicht,

Tw thank tw ddi	}	Ddey now tw licht
At dde rwd tri		
Dden went awl wi		
Tw grawnt agri	}	Ddi tw mei sicht.
Amen wyth mi		
Ddat ei mae si		

O trusty Christ, that werst a crown,  
 Ere we die down a ready dight

To thank to thee	}	They now to light
At the rood tree		
Then went all we		
To grant agree	}	Thee to my sight.
Amen with me		
That I may see		

Owr lwck owr King, owr lok owr ke  
 Mei God ei prae, mei geid ypricht,

Ei sik ei sing, ei shak ei sae,	
Ei wer awae, a wiri wight,	
Agaynst ei go,	} Wyth ffynd ei ffeicht
Mei ffrynds mi ffro,	
Ei fflownd a ffo	} Tw kwin off nicht
Ei sing also	
Yn welth yn wo,	
Ei kan no mo	

Our luck our King, our lock our key  
 My God I pray, my guide upright,  
 I seek, I sing, I shake I say,  
 I wear away, a wiry wight.

Against I go,	} With fiend I fight,
My friend mi fro	
I found a foe	} To Queen of might.
I sing also,	
In wealth in wo,	
I can no mo	

Some say that Ieuan ap Rhydderch ap Ieuan Llwyd of Gogerddan, who lived about A.D. 1420, was the author, others that it was Ieuan ap Hywel Swardwal, who flourished about A.D. 1460.

The above old song was transcribed from the Book of Sion ap William Sion, of Gele Lyfrdy, in the county of Flint, who lived about A.D. 1630, A.D. 1785.

### Correspondence.

#### CONWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

*To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

GENTLEMEN,—I heartily concur with the sentiments expressed by your intelligent correspondent, (signing himself "A Lover of Improvement,") on the subject of the taste displayed by Messrs. Stephenson & Co., and the "march of improvement" so admirably carried out in the town of Conway. He has, however, by some oversight, omitted to mention that matchless specimen of architectural elegance, which Mr. Stephenson has been considerate enough to place in juxtaposition with the dirty old walls of the castle, and which he no doubt erected there for the purpose of, in some measure, concealing them; the building I allude to is composed of brick, built in the rectangular barn style, and com-

binning in itself so much unadorned simplicity, that it becomes a practical model of utilitarian perfectability. He has also forgotten to notice that extremely appropriate arch which Mr. Stephenson, in conformity with the taste displayed in all his architectural efforts, has placed at the point where the railroad intersects those useless old walls, and which so completely and entirely differs from the style of architecture in which the castle and walls were originally built, that we can only regret such a happy conglomeration of all sorts of architecture should be thrown away and lost in so uninteresting a spot.

I cannot, however, close this letter without expressing my gratitude to the corporation and other authorities of Beaumaris for their great exertions in the cause of improvement, and especially for the judgment and ability with which they have hidden that antique deformity, Beaumaris Castle, from the gaze of the gentlemen from Manchester and Liverpool, (who may happen to arrive by steam-boats,) by the interpolation of those highly elegant rows of buildings, the one, I believe, erected under the tasteful auspices of Messrs. Handson and Welsh, and the other under that of the more humble, though not less ingenious, architecture of Robert Jones. I hear, moreover, that it is in contemplation to whitewash that part of the castle looking towards the sea, which will give it a highly interesting and amended appearance. I cannot, however, avoid suggesting what I conceive would add most materially to its interest and attraction in the eyes of those whose familiarity with these objects would at once make the locality a home to them—I mean the erection of a long brick chimney rising from the centre of the castle-yard; and, by a subterranean communication with the drainage of the town, at once answer the purpose of the sanatory commissioners, and rejoice the vision of the Manchester visitors.

I am, &c.,

CORYDON CYMRU.

July 6th, 1850.

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*To the Editors of the Archaeologia Cambrensis.*

GENTLEMEN,—In looking at the account of Cwmhir Abbey, I see that the author has left out the last male heir of that property. His name was Thomas Hodges, and he was son of Colonel Thomas Hodges, and brother to Sarah, who married Colonel George Hastings. They never had the property, though the account in your Journal certifies they did. Thomas Hodges was abroad at the time of his mother's death, and had been so for some years, from what I have heard him say himself; but, on hearing of her death, he came to England and claimed the

property, which he enjoyed for about five-and-twenty years. He married, late in life, a Mrs. Lowe, by whom he had one daughter, who could not inherit the property as it went to the male heir, who was his nephew, Hance F. Hastings, Esq. This gentleman sold his uncle's life interest in the estates long before he died, to pay the expenses of getting the Earldom of Huntingdon. Thomas Hodges, on claiming the abbey property, took the name of Fowler; he was a captain in the Radnor Militia for some years, and died at his wife's estate in Shropshire, called Court of Hill, in 1820. His widow is still living, and, I believe, has something yearly out of an estate called by the name of Cefn Pwll. What I have now communicated I think you will find correct, for I lived with the said Thomas Hodges Fowler twenty-one years at the Abbey and Court of Hill. I knew his sister perfectly well; she had two daughters and one son—H. F. Hastings, who was in the navy some years. Having been so many years in the family, I feel a little interest in the name of Fowler, and I hope you will give these remarks a place in your pages.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT DAWSON.

Hopton Wafers, Shropshire,  
July 7, 1850.

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*To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

GENTLEMEN,—At the first Annual Meeting of the Association, held at Aberystwith, an elaborate paper was read on some interesting sculptured characters discovered in the church of Llanvair Waterdine. I should feel obliged by being informed, through your pages, if any progress has since been made in determining the precise meaning of the characters alluded to. A short time since a friend of mine made a pilgrimage to the church in question, but could not meet with that portion of the rood-screen containing the sculpture. He was informed that it was in the custody of some of the church officials; but, for evident reasons, this should by no means be allowed.

I remain, &c.,

SILURIUS.

August, 1850.

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*To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

GENTLEMEN,—The late Mr. Edward Williams, the well known Iolo Morganwg, in a conversation with a relation of mine, said, that the whole tradition about Brutus originated in the wild imagination of Geoffry of Monmouth, or rather "in his con-



founded falsehoods" (Iolo's own words) to ennoble the Cymry ; and that no Welsh bard prior to his time ever mentions anything of the kind. The Roman-Britons (he added) might have had such a tradition among themselves ; but it had no reference to the Cymry.

Iolo further observed, that *Gâl*, *Gwâl*, *Prydain*, *Peithyno*, (compare with the Latin *Pateo*), *Gwynedd*, *Gwent*, *Syllwg*, all imply fair regions. *Y Vêl Ynys*, he said, was the Isle of Apollo. [Bel-Belin, Apollo.] *Clâs Merddin*, he translated, Water-girt region. *Merddin*, Hysperus. *Prydain*, Beautiful.

I remain, &c.,

BALAON.

*To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to J. M. T.'s inquiry in your Number for July last, p. 230, I beg leave to say that the translation to which he refers was mine. Browne Willis left the Archbishop's circular untranslated. The Latin, as well as the translation, was sent for insertion in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* ; but the Latin was omitted, as you are aware, for want of room. In a recent publication entitled "*BEDD GWR DUW*," a sermon preached in Abergwili Church before the Bishop of St. David's, on the occasion of placing a mural monument to the memory of Bishop Richard Davies, *temp.* Elizabeth, I find the circular referred to above translated into Welsh. It was at a friend's house that I saw Browne Willis' "Survey;" and I cannot tell this minute the date of the edition.

I remain, &c.,

BALAON.

DENBIGH CASTLE.

*To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

GENTLEMEN,—Could you, or some of your readers, inform me to whom the castle of Denbigh belongs? It is at present in a most *disgraceful* condition, and an answer to my query may open a way to its rescue. I have reason to believe that Mr. Salvin has authority from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to do such *necessary* repairs to *all* the castles belonging to the Crown, in Wales, as will preserve them from further dilapidation. Does the castle of Denbigh come within the scope of this authority? Does it really belong to the Lordship of Denbigh? If so, is Mr. Salvin aware of it? A small sum, comparatively, would secure to the inhabitants of

Denbigh the fine old gateway, a relic they well may be proud of, which must, ere long, otherwise yield to the rude blast, and be for ever lost to those from whom it now, with each returning summer, draws forth well deserved admiration and respect.

I am, &c.,

W. WYNNE FFOULKES,  
Loc. Sec. Denbighshire.

Denbigh, September, 1850.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

**REMARKS ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.**—The reprint of this elaborate article, with considerable additions, so as to make it a new and complete work upon the Cathedral of Llandaff, is now published. It constitutes the most complete *scientific* account of the architecture of any of the Welsh cathedrals hitherto published, and will sustain the reputation of the author of the "History of Architecture." We shall look forward with impatience to the "History of St. David's," now in process of compilation, by Mr. Basil Jones, and Mr. Freeman. A member of the Cambrian Archaeological Association has it in contemplation to publish either similar accounts of the architecture of Bangor and St. Asaph's, or else new editions, with supplementary notices, of the works of Browne Willis upon these edifices. Neither of the North Welsh cathedrals, however, rank so high in architectural excellence, as some parish churches in other parts of the Principality,—a circumstance not very honourable for those dioceses.

**CAERPHILLY CASTLE.**—The Rev. H. H. Knight in a paper, communicated to the Neath Philosophical Society, "On the retreat of Edward the Second," observes as follows:—"We learn from the Records, that King Edward II. was there (at Caerphilly), on the 29th and 30th October, 1326. The king is next read of as being at Margam on the 4th, and at Neath on the 5th, of November. His capture took place on Sunday, the 16th of November, probably as the king was attempting to regain a safe asylum at Caerphilly Castle, so resolutely defended by Hugh Despencer, the grandson."

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MOVEMENT IN BRECON.**—We understand that the churchwardens and parishioners of St. John's Priory Church, in Brecon, have determined upon repairing portions of that edifice; and also upon taking down the north porch of the nave, because it is in bad repair, and is too expensive to

rebuild!!! One of the new Ecclesiastical Commissioners is shortly expected in Brecon to inspect the old Collegiate Church; but whether it will be ordered to be taken down, or will be sold for building purposes, is not yet known.

**COLLEGIATE CHURCH, BRECON.**—In reference to the letter which appeared on this subject in our last Number, p. 224, a Correspondent thus writes:—"We have been much slandered with respect to the bad state of the church in Christ College; the fact is, the funds, which are by deed settled to be applied in repair of the fabric, are received by different ecclesiastical corporations, whom it is impossible to force to account. It has lately been roofed, and the stalls repaired sufficiently to effectually arrest decay, by private subscription, at considerable expense. For the last four years the attention of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Attorney-General have been directed to it, but the matter is involved in a labyrinth of legal difficulties. I hope the Association will think it worth while to inspect it before it is handed over to the limbo of Chancery."

**SKETTY, GLAMORGAN.**—A new church, of admirable design, in the style of the fourteenth century, is now erecting in the newly formed district of Sketty, parish of Swansea. It possesses a beautifully-proportioned spire, and is built on a rising ground, amid trees, in one of the loveliest situations of that lovely county. It is due to the liberality and patriotism of Mr. Vivian, of Singleton, who is also going to endow it; and it adds another claim to the many that gentleman already possesses on the *gratitude* of all true Welshmen. We do not know who the architect is, but we envy him his designs.

**GWEN'S TOMB.**—We regret exceedingly that want of room has compelled us to leave out of our present Number the interesting paper which Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes has furnished us, on the opening of a tumulus, supposed to be the burial place of one of Llywarch Hen's sons. It shall positively appear in our next.

**DINAS CORTIN.**—It occurred to us after our visit to this camp, that, perhaps, its proper appellation was "Dinas Gorddin" (the fort of the rear), in reference to the stronger position of "Craig y ddinas," where we presume the vanguard to have been posted. "Mi ydwyf llew rhag llu, lluch fy ngorddin."

We are glad to learn that it is in contemplation to publish a complete edition of the poetical works of the late David Richards, Esq., (Dafydd Ionwar). The work will be introduced to the public through the hands of the learned and experienced Mr. Morris Williams. There is perhaps no bard, ancient or modern, who has stronger claims to the homage of all classes of his countrymen than the great and good Dafydd Ionwar.

## Cambrian Archaeological Association.

### FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, DOLGELLAU,

AUGUST 26TH TO 31ST, 1850.

#### President,

W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq., F.S.A., Peniarth.

#### Patrons of the Meeting,

The Hon. E. M. LLOYD MOSTYN, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Merioneth,  
Sir HENRY BUNBURY, Bart., Abergwynant,  
W. ORMSBY GORE, Esq., M.P., Glyn.

#### Tural Committee,

H. J. Reveley, Esq., Bryn-y-gwin, Chair-  
man,  
L. Williams, Esq., Banker, Fronwnion,  
Treasurer,  
R. M. Richards, Esq., Caerynwch,  
E. Lloyd Edwards, Esq., Dolsere,  
Thomas Hartley, Esq., Llwyn,  
L. O. Edwards, Esq.,  
Rev. H. W. White, M.A., Rector of Dol-  
gellau,

Rev. John Jones, M.A., Borthwnog,  
Rev. J. Jones, M.A., Rector of Llanaber,  
Rev. Geo. Phillips, M.A., Llanfachreth,  
Francis Hallowses, Esq., Coed,  
William Griffiths, Esq., Solicitor,  
David Pugh, Esq., Solicitor,  
Mr. Lewis Jones, Draper,  
Mr. William Jones, Draper,  
Mr. J. C. Roberts, Druggist,  
Mr. T. W. Hancock, Penbryn.

Mr. R. O. REES, Bookseller, }  
Mr. R. WILLIAMS, National School, } *Secretaries.*

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Dolgellau, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of August, 1850.

#### MONDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

The General Committee met in the Grand Jury Room, at seven o'clock, P.M., for private business; and the public meeting took place in the County Hall, at eight o'clock.

The Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A., read a letter from the Earl of Dunraven, President, expressing his lordship's regret that he could not be present at the meeting.

The Rev. Chancellor Traherne proposed that W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., F.S.A., should take the chair. The motion was seconded by David Williams, Esq., Bron Eryri, and carried unanimously.

W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., then took his seat, and after a few preliminary observations, expressive of regret that the duties of the office had not fallen upon a more competent person, proceeded to explain the general objects of the meeting, more particularly as far as the local antiquities of the neighbourhood were concerned. Not only did the immediate vicinity of Dolgellau, but the whole county of Merioneth, offer a full field for the labours of the antiquary and the philosophical student of history, who were enabled to trace the proofs of disputable points in the records of past ages, from the monumental evidence so frequently found hidden in the soil, or remaining upon its surface, in remote and half forgotten localities. When first it had been proposed to make Dolgellau their place of meeting, he had feared that it would be too remote from the site

of many of the most important points of historic interest with which the county was enriched: the whole of Merioneth was, however, so rich in evidences of interesting epochs and events, that they need not go so far in order to find many that would amply repay the visitor for much more trouble than it would take to inspect them, if indeed the true philosophical antiquary ever felt trouble in tracing out the records of past ages. It was not for him to speak as it were *ex cathedra* upon archaeology, or any other topic; but having, ever since childhood, been impressed with a strong idea of the value of antiquarian pursuits, and the study of the literature of the past when well directed, it became now his particular province to describe such spots in the neighbourhood as were put down on the printed list, as worthy of their inspection. One of the first objects which they would visit on the morrow was a fort on Moel Orthwrn, about three miles from the town of Dolgellau. There could be little doubt that this was an ancient British encampment, and the peculiar nature of the proofs would be seen on the spot. From thence they would proceed to a small fort on Moel Cynwch, a spot teeming with similar evidences. A little to the south would be seen traces of another encampment, of British origin, that was not down in the list. The next object in the list was a tumulus under Moel Cynwch. All these objects were within about three miles from the town, where they were now met, and not very remote from each other, so that the inspection of them would not consume much time. The next object would be at the place well known as the Summer House, which was situated on a mound, probably artificial, in a plantation above Hengwrt. Besides this was another mound near at hand, undoubtedly artificial, at a place called Pentre. In this vicinage, upon a small but natural hillock, it was said that the castle of Cymmer had formerly stood. He (Mr. Wynne) would suggest, to those who might visit the spot, a careful examination for the purpose of discovering any remains of walls, or foundations there. Their next course would be to the Abbey of Vanner, a very interesting spot, and one, the close inspection of which would amply repay them. Some little cutting was required to display this building to perfection, for the ivy had so grown as to hide some windows, situated above the triplet of lancets at the east end. Orders had been given for the removal of this obstacle, together with other rubbish which intercepted the view, due care at the same time being taken, not to injure the pavement, if it should be found to remain, lest they should disturb the bones of the dead, as a contrary course, it might well be supposed, would be particularly objectionable to Sir Robert Vaughan, the owner of the abbey; for it was more than probable that, for many centuries, generation after generation of the honoured house of Nannau had been laid to rest within its walls. The next object of interest would be Bedd Porius, situated about twelve miles from the town. It consisted of a monument bearing the earliest, or one of the earliest, Christian inscriptions known in Wales. It was first noticed by Robert Vaughan, the Merionethshire antiquary, and was also described by Pennant. The antiquity of the inscription might be questioned, owing to the fact that the stone bore the marks, in Arabic numerals, of 1274, or 1284, he forgot which. It had been said, and with truth, that this portion of the inscription could not be a genuine record of antiquity. The characters were not those of the period to which they referred, and were obviously a forgery, but then this fact did not warrant the idea that the whole was an antiquarian fraud. The rest of the inscription on the stone in question was noticed by Robert Vaughan, and by Llwyd, and also by Pennant—not one of whom took any notice of the date. The fair inference then was, that the date was not on the stone in their time, and who would have any inducement, before they had drawn public attention to this stone, to perpetrate an antiquarian fraud in so remote and unfrequented a part of Wales? Sarn Helen was a point also worthy of attention, and Tomen y Mur in particular would repay their visit. Mr. Poole, of Barmouth, the owner of the property, had kindly permitted the members of the Association to excavate within the ramparts. The western side had been opened, and it bared to view a quantity of Roman masonry. This might aid in determining the date, and other facts connected with the structure, or it might induce some to regard the entire encampment as of Roman origin; but the members would see and determine for themselves. About an hundred and fifty yards from this spot, there were traces of a Roman amphitheatre.

Castell Prysor would next claim their attention, and this would conclude their researches on the Ffestiniog road. The Harlech road equally led to sites and remains of interest. Carneddau Hengwm, and its vicinage, had cromlechs that went far to prove the theory of those who regarded them as burial places for the dead. That near Llwynymarch, and the two near Coed Ystym-gwern, would be inspected with peculiar interest; and so also would the one near Gwerneinion. The fort on Pen y ddinas next claimed attention, as it was surrounded by obvious traces of cyttiau. The structure, supposed to be an ancient British church, at a place called Gwern y Capel, sixteen miles from the town, would next be visited, and he (the President) invited a particular examination of this spot, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any vestiges here in common with the ancient oratories of Ireland, and Peranzabuloe, in Cornwall. The Meini Hirion, near Llanbedr, should be carefully inspected, to see if any of the stones were inscribed. There were many traces of cyttiau about Harlech, and an encampment near Cors-y-Gedol, called Dinas Cortin. The inscribed stone at Ceilworth, near Barmouth, had puzzled Mr. Westwood and himself. Pennant read it, "Hic jacet Calixtus monedo regi," but what did these words mean? He (Mr. Wynne) could only trace clearly the words "Calixtus monedo"—the rest seemed imperfect and obscure. The inscribed stone at Llanfihangel-y-traethau had been too well described and illustrated to need any comments from him. The Roman road through Bwlch Tyddiad and the Pass of Drws Ardudwy, would seem with particular interest to the lover of antiquarian research. There was in the one a remarkable staircase of some length, and in the other were clear remains of a fortified wall. The churches in the vicinity, though of late origin, were some of them interesting. In general, those of this part of Wales were poor, but there were exceptions. That of Llanaber was an instance in point. With the exception of some in Anglesey, it was the finest in North Wales, in point of architecture. It was of the thirteenth century. The Cambridge Ecclesiological Association had spoken highly of Llanaber. It was certainly plain without, but exquisitely ornamented within. The church of Llandanwg was unfortunately a ruin. It had a very curious, although not good, painting over the altar. The church of Llanbedr did not need much comment, but there was some interesting painted glass in that of Llanfair. Egryn Abbey was next on the list of objects to be visited. Harlech Castle was too well known by drawings and descriptions to need any remark from him; but he would call attention to a magnificent view in the approach to it from beyond Llanfair. At the point where the castle comes into view, backed by the Snowdonian hills, it forms as splendid a scene for the pencil as any in Wales. Of the interior of Llanaber, his friend, the Rev. John Parker, had several drawings, which should be shown in the museum. The Towyn road, which was set down for Thursday's excursion, was equally rich in points of interest. The cairns and fort near Llwyngwrl, and the cairns near Hafotty Fach, with Llys Bradwen, would well repay inspection. Cadfan's stone, tomb, and well, at Towyn, and the fort, on Craig Aderyn, would also repay their visit. The so-termed Roman road, over Tyrau mawr, would furnish matter for inquiry. Was it a Roman highway or not? It was, more probably, of British origin. They would also look closely into the ancient highways at Maeshefin, and that near Pennal. The road over Bwlch Coch would also repay observation. The font in the church of Llanegryn was a curious Norman specimen, and the beautiful rood loft there well worthy of examination. Bere castle had been visited by Edward I., but had not, excepting perhaps for a short time during the wars of the Roses, been occupied subsequently. There was a good Norman font in the church of Llanfihangel-y-pennant. Tomen y Bala was an artificial mound well known. Caer Gai was a Roman station, and formerly abounded with bricks and tiles of that origin. The church at Llanuwchllyn contained a fine monument of a knight in armour, whose duty was to attend upon the sheriff, to guard him from the banditti that then infested the public roads. The house in Dolgellau, said to be the one in which Owain Glyndwr held his parliament, was not of a date so ancient as to justify that idea, and could not be of greater antiquity than the sixteenth century. Indeed, part of it seemed to be of still later date. The printed list contained also notices of sites said to deserve a visit, but he could not speak of them.



The Rev. W. Basil Jones read the following Report, the adoption of which was moved by the President, seconded by W. Wynne Ffoulkes, Esq., and unanimously carried :—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1849-50.

"The Committee, in meeting the Society at the close of the fourth year of its existence, are happy in being able to congratulate it on its improved prospects and its increased activity and usefulness. The past year has been marked by very important changes in the internal constitution of the Society, as well as by one which, though not of a constitutional nature, of necessity touches most nearly our common interests. The Earl of Dunraven, of whose ability, courtesy, and kindness all who were present at the Cardiff meeting are most deeply sensible, has now resigned the Presidential chair to Mr. Wynne, a gentleman whose extensive archæological knowledge, intimate acquaintance with the antiquities of Merioneth, zeal for the welfare of this Association, and personal qualifications which it is needless to mention, fit him, above all others, to preside over a meeting in this place. It is hardly necessary to suggest to this Society, that some public demonstration of its gratitude is due to the Earl of Dunraven, for the warm interest he has shown in its welfare, and the activity he has manifested in its service.

"The special meeting held at Gloucester in March, a novel feature in the administration of the Society, introduced various important changes into its rules. The most important is the establishment of a system of subscription on a settled plan, as a security for the permanence of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and, through it, of the Society itself. Arrangements have been entered into with the Publisher, in accordance with which he is to be the sole proprietor of the Journal, the Society purchasing copies for its subscribing members, and making grants for suitable illustrations. A volume of important antiquarian matter will be annually presented to subscribing members, in addition to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It has been found necessary to create a new machinery for the collection of the members' subscriptions, and for this purpose Local Agents are being established in the provincial towns of Wales and the Marches, who are authorised to receive subscriptions, and to give information respecting the Association, under the direction of the General and Local Secretaries.

"One chief object in this arrangement was as much as possible to localise the Association, and to bring its existence and its objects home to the inhabitants of the Principality. The late President remarked, with great truth and acuteness, at the Cardiff meeting, that one principal cause of the failure of such societies in Wales was the want of a metropolis—of a single centre of life and action. And not only is there no one town of sufficient pre-eminence to challenge to itself the title of a metropolis, but it is absolutely impossible, from the form of the country, and its physical divisions, as well as from the difficulties of intercommunication, that any one town should ever become so. The Society must therefore be content to gain in expansiveness what



it wants in concentration; and, if it cannot work fully anywhere, to work after a fashion everywhere. It was with this view that a rule was passed at the Gloucester meeting, to effect the formation of Local Committees in various parts of the country. It was thought that the general objects of the Association would by these means be better promoted, and that the study of archæology would be more diffused, as well as illustrated, by the formation of numerous museums. At present no such Committees have been formed; but the General Committee will be glad to receive overtures from the members residing in any district, and at once to enter into relation with them. In the meantime, it has been arranged that any property of which the Association may become possessed, shall be deposited in museums already formed, at Caernarvon, Shrewsbury, and Swansea. The Rev. H. Longueville Jones has also been commissioned to negotiate with the existing Antiquarian Societies of Wales and its borders, and we have already seen one fruit of his negotiation in the publication of the proceedings of the Hereford Association, in the July Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Certain changes in the Rules will be proposed to the Society at the present meeting, calculated rather to facilitate its operations than to introduce any fundamental changes in its constitution.

"To turn from the merely domestic concerns of the Society to the consideration of the manner in which it has performed its work, it may be mentioned first, among the various results of our meetings, that a spirit of archæological inquiry has been excited in the various districts which the Association has visited. And it is no small source of satisfaction that it has been the means of preserving and directing attention to valuable monuments of antiquity hitherto neglected, or actually doomed to destruction. A memorable instance occurred at the Cardiff meeting, when some members, on an excursion to Lantwit-major, discovered a mason preparing to destroy and build up some monumental stones. Nor is it to the preservation only of our antiquities that the attention of the Society has been directed. Much has been done by the united efforts of its members in the discovery, examination, and registration of early remains. The Committee are bound particularly to allude to the elucidation of St. Cadvan's Stone, at Towyn, and the series of discoveries among the camps on the Clwydian hills, recorded at length in the Journal. In this respect the Cardiff meeting has been productive of two very important results. Some extemporaneous remarks elicited from Mr. Freeman at an evening meeting, on the architecture of Llandaff Cathedral, have appeared in the *Archæologia*, in the form of a paper, containing much additional matter, the result of subsequent careful investigation. This, again, has been expanded into a most important and interesting volume on the architectural history of that church, a monograph which the Society may fairly lay claim to as a fruit of the meeting of 1849. Another result of the same meeting of not less interest, although not carried on through the medium of the Society's Journal, is the controversy concerning the nature and uses of early megalithic structures,

sustained on the one hand by some of the most distinguished antiquaries of Ireland, and on the other by letters, long, learned, and laborious, from the pen of a celebrated Welsh scholar.

"It is necessary to allude briefly to labours in the study of antiquity less immediately connected with our own Society. The first in order, as the most valuable contribution to Welsh and early British history, is the new edition of the "Myvyrian Archaeology," accompanied with translations, which has for some time been promised us, and which we hope one day to see. A translation of the "Gododin" is ready for the press. The "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen" is still in course of publication. One of our most active friends is engaged in the publication of lives of Early Welsh Saints, hitherto buried in MSS., a work of incalculable importance to the ecclesiastical history of this country. A systematic survey of the remarkable churches of South Pembrokeshire has been already commenced. We are promised a new edition of the "History of Neath Abbey," and the work on Llandaff, already referred to, is an earnest of the more copious "History of St. David's," which its author, in conjunction with another member of the Association, is engaged in preparing. But the most important work on mediæval remains is the very complete survey of castles, which is now being prepared by two members of the Association, of whose researches a specimen was given at Caernarvon.

"While so much is being done in the way of theory, it is satisfactory to be able to record two instances of its practical working in the restoration of the two cathedral churches of South Wales. The Association had last year an opportunity of observing the admirable restoration of Llandaff, and of bearing witness to the zeal and diligence of its chief officer in that good cause. We trust they may before long visit the more wonderful monuments of mediæval grandeur which exist at St. David's, and kindle the spirit of restoration there, which, though not quite extinguished, is certainly very partial and desultory in its efforts.

"The Committee feel it to be out of their sphere to descant at length on the peculiar objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Dolgellau, the more so as that office has already been assigned to an abler hand. They feel bound, however, to call the attention of members to the fact, that Merioneth is second to one only among the counties of Wales in the number of early British antiquities, and that an excellent opportunity is now presented of making some advance, not only towards the decision of the cromlech controversy, but towards the true value of the views entertained by the Danish and Irish antiquaries. They therefore venture to exhort members, in the course of the present week, to take accurate observations of such remains as come under their notice—to recollect the importance of the task in which they are engaged—to realize the fact that they are providing the raw materials of history—to overlook nothing—to regard nothing as trivial—to scorn the obloquy which is often cast on minute observation and investigation—to remember, in short, that there is more than a merely etymological connexion between the words *ignore* and *ignorance*."

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

## EXCURSION.

Owing to the unremitting and heavy rain that continued during the whole of the morning, the route originally contemplated was not undertaken. A great majority of the members seemed disinclined to undertake any excursion, and but a few of the more enthusiastic braved the stormy weather.

The first object inspected was a tumulus at Pentre. It had obviously been a burial place at some time or other, but no tradition was extant as to its origin, nor were there any traces by which its history could be even guessed at.

The next point of attraction was the ancient ivy-covered ruin of Cymmer Abbey.

In order to trace, if possible, the existence of a suspected pavement under the altar place at the eastern end, some slight excavations were carried on, but without effect; the ivy which had overgrown the east end was, to a certain extent, cleared, and an upper triplet brought to light.

The party then visited the refectory of Cymmer, Llanelyd Church, and Owain Glyndwr's Parliament House.

## EVENING MEETING.

The evening meeting commenced at seven o'clock, in the County Hall, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., in the chair.

The Rev. Basil Jones read the following letter from Col. Phipps, secretary to H. R. H. Prince Albert:—

Osborne, 24th August, 1850.

SIR,—I have received the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Albert to inform you, that His Royal Highness willingly consents to his name being entered as a patron of the Cambrian Archæological Society.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

C. B. PHIPPS.

The Rev. John Williams read letters from J. O. Westwood, Esq., and R. Hitchcock, Esq., relating to the supposed Ogham inscription near Llanbedr.

T. O. Morgan, Esq., read a paper containing a series of historic "Notices on points in the History of Owain Glyndwr."

The Rev. W. Basil Jones next read a paper on the "Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd."

Mr. David Williams made some observations, and contended for an interpretation of the word *Gwyddel*, different from that laid down in the paper which had been read. The word was applied to any "stranger," so that its use in the names of places did not of necessity prove any connexion of the Gael with those localities.

General Sir Love Parry made some observations also illustrative of a similar view. At the Caernarvon meeting it had been stated, by Mr. Hartshorne, that the term "wild men" applied even to those who lived in the county of Caernarvon, as wild Welshmen were spoken of as a portion of the tribute to be paid to the English kings by the native princes.

Sir Thomas Phillips expressed a hope that the whole of the extant records and

MSS. connected with Wales, would shortly be published by this and similar associations, as that would tend greatly to the elucidation of similar inquiries.

The Rev. Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, on the part of the Cheshire Archæological Association, presented the meeting with the transactions of their local society, and asked permission to put a question of an ethnological character. Allusion had been made to the Picts and Gaels, and the learned were divided as to the identity of both. Sir William Betham, of Dublin, in his prize essay, entitled the "*Gael and Cymry*," thinks that the Welsh are the remains of the ancient Picts, and that they are fraternal with the Cornish and Armoricans only. He classes the Gael, Manx, and Irish Celts in another and similar fraternity, the two sets being—to use a genealogical simile—cousins of each other. But Mr. Skene, in his investigations still more recently respecting the Highland clans, declares that they are the Picts, though their language is more assimilated to that of the Scoti or Irish Celts than the language of the Welsh. His conclusions have been received with great respect by the learned, and the interesting question arises—where do we find, or do we find at all, the descendants of the primitive inhabitants of Britain?

Mr. Jones acknowledged the interest, yet the difficulty, of the inquiry, and mentioned that Mr. Skene, whose book he had read with much pleasure, had so far altered his views, that he hoped to live to write a reply to his own book! The opinion is now beginning to be held, and has been expressed by several writers of distinction, that the primitive inhabitants of these islands, were not any portion of the Celtic family, but an entirely different people. The people of the brass period were Celts, it is admitted; but who the people of the stone period were it had not been satisfactorily determined.

Mr. Jones Parry remarked that M. Thierry, in his history of the Norman Conquest, leaned to the opinion that an ante-Celtic people occupied the British Islands. He also observed that the word *Gwyddyl* had been derived from "*Gwy'r helaneth*."

Mr. Ffoulkes, as the Local Secretary for Denbighshire, read a letter which he just received, relating to antiquities in the neighbourhood of Cerrig y Druidion, and spoke in favour of the habitual transmission to the local secretaries, by residents, of accounts touching all objects or customs of bygone time that came under their notice, within their neighbourhood.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

#### EXCURSION.

The day being remarkably fine on the morning of Wednesday, a party, consisting of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., President, Matthew Dawes, Esq., T. Allen, Esq., Rev. H. Glynne, T. O. Morgan, Esq., Rev. J. Williams, General Secretary, W. Wynne Ffoulkes, Esq., Rev. Wynn Williams, T. D. Love J. Parry, Esq., &c., proceeded to visit some of the numerous objects of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Barmouth, of which the first was Llanaber Church, which has been termed a model for a seaside church, situated about a mile and a half beyond Barmouth. It is transitional Early English, consisting of a nave, clerestory, two side-aisles, and a chancel with a single lancet for the east window, a peculiarity not often met with. There was also a curious old chest in the church, evidently the receptacle of offerings of money for religious purposes. It was carved out of a single piece of wood, and partitioned into four compartments, into one of which there was an opening or slit in the lid, while into the other three the money was dropped from the front—the arrangement of the compartments being such as to admit of this. From thence they proceeded to visit two cromlechs at Ystym Gwern, which

had clearly at one time been covered by a single carn. One was larger than the other, and its form and dimensions much concealed by loose stones and fern; they were about twelve or fifteen feet apart. They next visited Gwern-y-Capel, which promised much to interest the archæologist, owing to there being some ground for supposing it to be a building cœval with the ancient Irish churches, so ably treated of by Dr. Petrie. It was of rectangular form, measuring thirty-eight feet six inches, by fifteen feet nine inches, but its walls having been demolished about three years ago, for the sake of the stone, little more is now left than the foundations; at the same period, too, the hallowed remains of those who slept beneath the chapel floor were exhumed from their resting-place, and were actually used for manure on the farm. The floor of the chapel, the farmer said, was of fine cement, about two or three inches thick. The walls had been plastered, and a piece of a window moulding of late date was picked out of the debris, which argued strongly against its being of the early date to which it was supposed to belong. Llanddwyau Church (the burial place of the great family of Vaughans, of Cors y Gedol, now represented by the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn) came next, but there being a difficulty in obtaining the key, which was kept at some distance, the party contented themselves by observing its perpendicular east window, of good design, and an old rude circular font, or stoup, which was turned upside down, to support a seat in the porch. On the north side is a chapel containing the Vaughan monuments, of which one is from a design by Inigo Jones. From thence the party, hitherto conveyed in carriages, commenced the pedestrian part of the excursion with a visit to Berllys, said to have been the residence of Osber Wyddel, the founder of the Cors y Gedol family. Above the farm-house is a circular entrenched hillock, accessible with difficulty on the west, and guarded on the east, its weakest point, by a trench and rampart: within this Osber probably had his mansion. Higher on the mountains, above Llanaber, and under a mountain called Moelfre, two cromlechs were examined, the one at Tymawr, the other at Bronyfoel, each bearing indisputable traces of having been covered with carns. On turning southward, Craig-y-ddinas next attracted attention. It was a small fortification, crowning a rocky eminence, evidently of similar design and structure (but quite in miniature) with Trecaerau, on the Rivals, Caernarvonshire. It was fortified with a stone wall, now much ruined, ten or twelve feet thick, having an entrance on the south, through which the road twisted in a manner calculated to obstruct hostile ingress. Several *cyttiau* were observed on the sides of the hill without the walls. Its rugged appearance could not fail to impress the visitor with a dreadful idea of the wildness and hardihood of those who formed it. Upon traversing the wild mountains seaward, Dinas Cortin met the eye—a fort of small extent, formed on a circular hillock, steeply scarped on the north-west and south sides—the rampart being doubled on the latter side. The entrance faces the sea on the west, from whence a road, winding round the hill between the two ramparts, descends from the hill to the

south-east. The ramparts are formed of earth and stone, with some little remains of rude dry walling right and left of the entrance. The Rev. J. Williams, of Llanymowddwy, suggested that its name is derived from "cor din," signifying "the circular fort." Making once more for the mountains, the party finished the excursion by visiting those extraordinary British remains, Carneddau Hengwm, two gigantic carns, situated two miles distant from Llanaber, on the hills overlooking the sea. The smaller one contained six kistvaens of considerable size, and one stone chamber, resembling a cromlech, with this exception, that the large horizontal stone was supported by dry walling, forming the four sides of the chamber, instead of by upright stones. The larger and southernmost carn contained two of these chambers, and a gigantic cromlech, the covering stone of which had fallen from its supporters, which were upwards of six feet in height. Much of the larger carn remained yet unopened, while the smaller had been thoroughly ransacked. A pair of querns, of a type not uncommon in the neighbourhood, were kindly exhibited to them by a gentleman residing near Barmouth.

#### EVENING MEETING.

Owing to the length of the day's excursion, the evening meeting did not commence until after eight, at which time even the majority of the tourists had not returned.

During the absence of the President, Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., occupied the chair.

The Chairman then called on the Rev. J. Jones, jun., of Llanllyfni to read, on behalf of his father, the Rev. John Jones, a paper "On the State of Agriculture and the Progress of Arts and Manufactures in Britain, during the period, and under the influence of, the Druidical system."

The Rev. John Williams, M.A., made some observations confirmatory of the views taken in the paper. In one of the Chronicles, *apud Iolo MSS.*, it was stated that wind and water mills superseded the use of the hand mill in Wales, A. D. 340. The Rev. Gentleman further remarked, that Llywarch Hen speaks of gold shields, gold spurs, glass goblets, and other works of high art, as early as the sixth century, which indicated no inconsiderable advance, on the part of our forefathers, in the scale of civilization and refinement.

The Rev. W. Basil Jones wished to know how far the fact that querns were in common use in this country was consistent with Mr. Jones's hypothesis as to the general use of public water mills.

The President, having taken the chair, said that the subject was a most important one. He did not himself think that the existence of hand mills proved that water mills had not come into use, or that the former were resorted to to cheat the king's mills, but that they were used in remote localities, and under circumstances where the water mills could not be resorted to. It had been suggested to him that the querns were of very remote antiquity, and belonged to the primeval period.

The Rev. Dr. Hume did not wish to be thought as offering any captious objection to the paper which had been read, when he stated that, in his view, it exaggerated and overrated the state of civilization, and extent of knowledge, possessed by the early Britons in the arts of agriculture, and those others to which reference had been made. The wants of society gave birth to the refinements of civilization, and these latter were not developed until society had made considerable progress. Man, regarded in his savage and individual state, felt few of those wants and necessities which arose out of the social condition; and even in the primitive associations



and clans which men formed, there was but a gradual and slow progress towards that general and full civilization which grew out of the complicated relations of society when fully formed. The earliest Britons would, of necessity, be a rude race of men, like every other primitive people. Their dress, dwellings, and modes of life would be those that appertained to the wild hunter, rather than to the cultivator of the soil, or to men engaged in commerce. He did not, of course, mean to say that this mode of life would not refine itself by degrees, and that the people would not progress; but what he did mean to say was, that the paper had not adequately pointed out this state of growth; but, on the contrary, described the ancient Welsh as though they were, in the very first instance, a highly educated and cultivated race. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by offering a paper on querns for Thursday evening.

Mr. David Williams suggested, that the historian Tacitus had spoken of a water mill as having been erected on the Pontine Marshes, a fact which he thought somewhat at variance with the view of the Romans having borrowed the idea of such mills from the Britons.

The Chairman then called on the Rev. John Williams, of Llany-mowddwy, to read his paper "On British Interments."

Mr. Ffoulkes, at the request of the President, gave an account of two tumuli recently opened between Oswestry and Llangollen.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

##### EXCURSION.

A party, consisting of the President, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., Matthew Dawes, Esq., Rev. John Williams, Rev. W. B. Jones, W. Rees, Esq., Llandovery, T. O. Morgan, Esq., Lewis Williams, Esq., W. Wynne Foulkes, Esq., &c., &c., visited several British encampments on the mountains, in the vicinity of Nannau. Taking the Upper Lodge of Nannau *en route*, the supposed site of Hywel Sele's mansion, they ascended the heights on the east of the Park, and, making for Moel Orthwrwm, they visited a small but singularly strong camp on a rocky eminence beneath that mountain. It was enclosed with a dry wall, composed of boulders and broken stones, of some thickness, having an entrance on the south-east. Its dimensions were very small, but there seemed little doubt that it was an outpost of some importance.

Moel Orthwrwm, whither the party next proceeded—"the hill of oppression," as it is denominated by interpretation—is strongly fortified with an agger, or rampart of broken stone, encircling the crest of the hill, and doubled on the east, which is the only side capable of attack. On this side are two entrances, the one guarded by a rectangular building erected in the trench between the outer and inner ramparts, of which only the foundations now remain; the other, being the entrance immediately communicating with the road leading by a circuitous course down the mountain side, was protected by extraordinary munitions, consisting of two small buildings for the watches, on either side. The entrance through the inner rampart, a smaller sort of egress, answering to a wicket or sally-port of modern castles, was observed on the western (the most precipitous) side, communicating immediately with the gorge between Moel Orthwrwm and Moel Cynwch. The foundations of several circular buildings, or "cyttiau," were clearly discernible in the area. Crossing the gorge, the party



made their way over the summit of an eminence south of Moel Cynwch, (or perhaps only another peak of that mountain,) which was encircled by a walled camp, similar to that first described, having an entrance on the east, facing Moel Orthrwm. The party then went by the well-known "Precipice Walk," to feast their eyes upon the magnificent view obtained from thence of the Mawddach Valley. It then divided into two parties, the one proceeding to visit a camp to the south of the one last described, the ramparts of which had, for the most part, been carried away. Enough, however, of the foundations remained, to enable them to trace its contour, and to ascertain that the entrance faced nearly north towards the camp they had just quitted. The features presented by these camps led them to suppose that they were probably some of the later British camps, Moel Orthrwm being the principal one, and the others subordinate to it. The rest of the party discovered two camps, one of them circular, in a pasture field just above Hengwrt, measuring 156 feet in diameter; and the supposed site of Cymmer Castle, of which there appeared to be some very slight traces.

#### EVENING MEETING.

The chair was taken, at a quarter to eight o'clock, by the President.

Mr. Ffoulkes read a paper "On the Site of the last Battle of Caratacus."

The Rev. W. B. Jones mentioned that he had received a letter from Edward Rogers, Esq., of Stanage, (Vice-President,) expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting, for which he had intended to prepare a paper on the same subject as that brought forward by Mr. Ffoulkes. Mr. Rogers contended for a position near Leintwardine, in Herefordshire.

Dr. Hume, Honorary Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Association, then delivered an extemporaneous address upon the history of "The Quern."

A conversation ensued as to the peculiarities of several querns found in the vicinage of Dolgellau, and other parts of Wales and its borders.

Mr. William Rees, of Llandovery, drew the attention of the meeting to the Celtic Society, recently formed in Dublin for the concentration of the materials of Irish history, literary, lingual, and traditional. The Committee of the Society had sent over a number of the prospectuses of the Institution, which he had been requested to present to the Committee of the Archæological Society, to be distributed by them as they deemed best likely to promote the interests of a sister Institution. He also drew the attention of the Committee to the fact, that he was about to publish by subscription, under the auspices of the Welsh MSS. Society, a new edition of "The Myvyrian Archæology of Wales," with English translations and notes.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

## EXCURSION.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., T. O. Morgan, Esq., W. Rees, Esq., and W. Wynne Ffoulkes, Esq., visited Tomen y Mur, the ancient Roman station of Heriri Mons, about two miles and a-half beyond Trawsfynydd. The circuit of the walls is plainly traceable on all sides of the station. It was of the rectangular form so peculiarly characteristic of Roman towns and camps, having the angles rounded, and situated on a hill facing the south-east. In the centre of the upper part of the camp was a huge mound, from the back of which a wall had stretched across to the outer wall, meeting it at right angles, while in front of it a wall had been carried, south-west and north-east, from one side of the camp to the other. There were two entrances on the north-east side, having apparently two opposite on the south-west, and on the outside of the southernmost of the two latter gates were the foundations of a rectangular building, in and about which animal bones are said at different times to have been discovered. Some excavations were made about this building, which brought to light remains of animal bones, bricks, tile, and a piece of a small vessel, together with a good deal of charcoal—discoveries which led to a supposition that the building in question might possibly be a sink, or cesspool, into which the refuse of the station was from time to time thrown. There was, on the other hand, no appearance of its having communicated with any sewer. The station measured 500 feet in length, by 343 feet in breadth. The excavations occupied so much time that the party was compelled, with great reluctance, to abandon their intention of visiting the Bedd Porius inscription, and the Sarn Helen, where it passes Pen y Street. This road was, however, plainly discernible at several points on the road to Tomen y Mur, and also within a short distance of the Roman station itself.

In the afternoon a party, consisting of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., T. Allen, Esq., R. K. Penson, Esq., and the Rev. W. B. Jones, made a second inspection of Cymmer Abbey.

## EVENING MEETING.

The President took the chair at eight o'clock.

The Rev. W. Basil Jones read a paper by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, "On the Reparation and Tenure of Castles in Wales and the Marches."

Mr. Rees, of Llandovery, read the following letter from the Ven. Archdeacon Williams, of Cardigan:—

Ferryside, 24th August, 1850.

MY DEAR REES,—As you have frequently requested me to embody, in writing, the views which I entertain respecting the best mode of cultivating Cimric literature, both with respect to its accumulated stores in past ages, and to the still more important development of all its treasures in future, I have taken up my pen, with the intention of writing down a few of those observations which, when communicated to you in private conversation, you were pleased to think worthy of more general diffusion.

In the first place I have to state, from knowledge, that there exist no monuments

in the present age better calculated to throw light upon the early age of mankind, and its primeval civilization, than those Celtic remains, whether literary or consisting of massy unlettered structures, which seem to be especially connected with the past history of the Cimric race—memorials of our forefathers, for the right interpretation of which we, their children, seem alone to hold the key.

You know how anxious I was to attend the present meeting of the Archæological Association, at Dolgellau, and how much I regretted that more pressing duties utterly prevented me from availing myself of a recreation which I should so much have enjoyed.

But, as you know, our infant institution, whether its material or its intellectual interests be concerned, requires my especial care, and compels me to postpone every object to the realization of its complete establishment. I can, therefore, on the present occasion, only express my opinions by letter, which, however, I would have been much more pleased to have delivered *viva voce*, especially as all the stations round "old Cader," mentioned in the very tempting programme of the Association, have been well known to me from childhood.

I may now proceed to state that, in my opinion, the objects of a Cambrian Archæological Society, may be legitimately arranged under four general heads.

I.—The primitive state of our British ancestors, anterior to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, embracing a careful examination of all the memorials of their existence still to be found, both in our traditional records, and in roads, mounds, tumuli, stone circles, and their appendages, and that long series of coins which, according to Hawkins, proves that the Britons had a flourishing mint, centuries before the appearance of Julius Cæsar on the coast of Kent.

II.—Britain under the Romans, under which head, already well explained, we only want corrections of Horsley's "*Britannia Romana*" where he was wrong, and the additional materials discovered since his publication.

III.—Britain under the Saxons—a very dark portion of history, of which forty years ago little was known, but a knowledge of which is of the utmost importance in the ethnology of the great British nation, which is now the dominant race on earth, and absurdly, in the teeth of facts and truth, called "the Anglo-Saxon race."

IV.—The Normans in Britain, embracing a period by far the richest in monuments and memorials, which, although now mostly ruins, form the peculiar glory and even inheritance of the mediæval archæologist. I rejoice that they are in ruins, because they embody the history of a dominant caste, and not that of a people. From the window where I am now sitting, at the mouth of the Towy, the fragments of Llanstephan Castle frown o'er the peaceful scene. To the east are still to be seen the gigantic bastions of Kidwelly and Llanelly, and, omitting lesser fortresses, Oystermouth. To the west, the mouth of the Taff, guarded by the ruins of Laugharne Castle; and still further west, the Norman fortress of Manorbeer. But, reared for the purposes of tyranny and spoliation, they were unblessed structures, and few indeed are the persons who, still living, can point to these ruins and say, "These are the work of our ancestors." Their builders and their families have disappeared, and their place knows them no more. The antipathy which I have always felt to the Norman castle extends also to the auxiliary monastery, as far as it was intended, as most of them were, to confirm the military tyranny of the baron, by the priestly despotism of the abbot.

But as the spirit which called these most artistic edifices into existence has long been defunct, I would willingly give free scope to all investigations equally artistic respecting the original forms and frame-works of their material body, on the same principle that the scientific surgeon dissects morbid subjects, without a hope of reinspiring the dead carcass, but of making some inquiries which may enable him to counteract among the living the insidious advances of the disease to which his subject had fallen a victim.

Pray tell the Association that I have every reason to think that the result of the Rhuddlan Eisteddfod will be highly advantageous to Cimric literature. As judge of some of the essays, it will be my pleasant task to say, that there are three compositions which, if one work be excepted, have never been rivalled since the revival of Eisteddfodau. If the three be not printed, it will be a condemnation of the managers and committee, and a proof that "there is something rotten in the

state of Denmark." The proceedings of a literary society which does not publish its transactions, can only be compared to a "tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, and signifying nothing."—Yours truly,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

P.S.—Perhaps it might be advantageous to the practical working of the society were four committees, with their necessary officers, appointed to superintend the notices of transactions applicable to the four-fold division above explained.

Mr. Ffoulkes, at the request of the President, proceeded to describe the day's excursion to Tomen y Mur.

Mr. Hancock read a paper on the "Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy."

The President expressed himself perfectly of the same opinion with Mr. Hancock as to the tenor of his excellent paper.

The Rev. W. Basil Jones gave an extemporaneous description of the present state of Vanner Abbey, and the several changes through which it had apparently passed.

The President made an observation on the similarity existing between the work at Vanner and Llanaber, and that in the early Irish churches, which had been pointed out to Mr. Jones by Mr. Freeman. He remarked that Osborn Wyddel, one of the Geraldine family, and the founder of the powerful house of Cors-y-Gedol, had emigrated from Ireland at a period nearly corresponding with the date of these buildings. It was, therefore, not altogether impossible that the introduction of Irish peculiarities was due to his influence.

#### PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The President announced that the Right Hon. the Earl of Cawdor, had been elected President for next year; that the following Vice-Presidents retired in rotation:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.; and that the following members were elected into the vacant places:—The Hon. Sir Edward Cust, James Dearden, Esq.

Two vacancies already existed on the Committee, and the Ven. Archdeacon Jones would retire in rotation. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacant places:—Hugh J. Reveley, Esq., J. O. Westwood, Esq., Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A., of Ysceifiog, Canon of St. Asaph's.

The President announced Tenby as the place of meeting for 1851.

The following alterations in the rules were proposed and carried unanimously:—

In Rule III. to omit the words—"of the realm."

In Rule VI. to omit the words—"One out of every six Vice-Presidents, and" "ordinary" "Vice-Presidents, and other."

In Rule VII. to omit the words—"of any of the Vice-Presidents," "of" "ordinary."

In Rule XX. to omit the word—"evening," and to add the words, "Provided it shall be in the discretion of the President and General Secretaries from time to time to fix the price of the Corresponding Members' and Strangers' tickets at such a sum as they shall deem most suitable to the circumstances of the locality in which the Annual Meeting shall take place."

The annexed Rules now stand thus:—

"III.—All members of the Royal Family, Bishops and Peers, who may signify their intention of joining the Association, shall be admitted as Patrons.

"VI.—The election of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Committee, shall be made on the last day of the Annual Meeting. Three Members of the Committee shall go out annually, according to seniority in office, and the Committee shall nominate a President, together with a sufficient number of Members, to fill up the vacancies. The names of those who go out, and of those who are proposed to supply their places, shall be hung up in the Local Committee Room during the whole time of the Annual Meeting. Any Member of the Association is at liberty to add to the list any other name or names besides those proposed by the Committee.

"VII.—The Committee shall be empowered to fill up *pro tem.* by election all occasional vacancies that may be caused by the death or resignation of the President, of any of the Vice-Presidents, or any of the Members of the Committee.

"XX.—At the Annual Meetings, Tickets shall be issued to Subscribing Members gratuitously, and to Corresponding Members and Strangers on the payment of Ten Shillings each, admitting them to the Excursions, Exhibitions, and Meetings; provided it shall be in the discretion of the President and General Secretaries from time to time to fix the price of Corresponding Members' and Strangers' Tickets at such a sum as they shall deem most suitable to the circumstances of the locality in which the Annual Meeting shall take place."

The President then rose and proposed the following resolution, which was at once carried by acclamation:—

"That the warmest gratitude of this Association is due to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the honour which he has conferred upon it, by allowing his name to be placed upon the list of Patrons of the Association, and that the Secretaries be directed to communicate to His Royal Highness the thanks of the Association."

The following resolutions were also moved and carried unanimously:—

"I.—That the thanks of the Association are due to the Magistrates of the county of Merioneth, for kindly allowing the use of the County Hall, and to the Subscribers to the News-Room, for the use of that room as a place of exhibition.

Moved by Sir T. Phillips, Bart., F.S.A.; seconded by Thomas Allen, Esq.

The mover took occasion to observe that he had noticed with regret the absence of public libraries in Wales, and that he intended to offer his own magnificent collection, to be placed at some central place in the Principality, and, if possible, near St. David's College, Lampeter.

The President, who returned thanks in his capacity as a county Magistrate, and President of the News-Room, expressed his admiration at the magnificent offer just made by Sir T. Phillips.

"II.—That the thanks of the Association are due to the ladies and gentlemen who have contributed articles of antiquity to the Museum."

Moved by W. Wynne Foulkes, Esq.; seconded by W. Rees, Esq.

"III.—That the thanks of the Association are due to the Chairman and Members of the Local Committee for their kind co-operation."

Moved by T. O. Morgan, Esq.; seconded by the Rev. John Williams.

The vote of thanks was acknowledged by Hugh J. Reveley, Esq., Chairman of the Local Committee.

"IV.—That the thanks of the Association are especially due to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, Patron and late President of the Association, for his kindness in undertaking the latter office, and the able manner in which he has discharged it."

Moved by Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., F.S.A.; seconded by the Rev. W. Basil Jones.

"V.—That the thanks of the Association are due to the President, Committee, and Officers of the Association, for their services during the past year."

Moved by Matthew Dawes, Esq., F.G.S.; seconded by Hugh J. Reveley, Esq.

The President returned thanks on behalf of himself, and the other Officers of the Association, and dissolved the meeting.

#### SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st.

At nine o'clock, A.M., the Committee met at the Grand Jury Room, to arrange the financial concerns of the Society; and, at twelve o'clock, Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., exhibited a curious and valuable collection of MSS. and printed books, in the large room at the Golden Lion Hotel.

### MUSEUM.

In order to suit the convenience of the Association, the members of the Reading-Room kindly allowed the use of their apartments, as a temporary Museum.

Several suitable glass cases had been provided, in which the more choice and important objects might be exhibited, without the danger of being handled; the larger and less moveable relics being deposited on the floor and walls.

#### STONE.

An ancient flint knife, found in peat at the Wildmores, in Salop; and a flint knife found in an urn, beneath a tumulus, at Brynbugeilen. The urn contained human bones. An ancient stone hammer or battle axe.—By Mrs. Ormsby Gore.

A stone hammer, from some old workings in Llangynfelin Mine, county of Cardigan, the property of Miss Thruston, of Talgarth.

A stone axe or hammer, and a small ring of stone.—By Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart.

A bone spear, or pin, found in a sepulchral urn, at Penyglanau.—John Lloyd, Esq., Penyglanau.

#### BRONZE.

A bronze shield, found in 1848, near Gwern Einion, county of Merioneth. A bronze celt or paalstab, found at Ebnall's, near Oswestry. Three bronze spear heads. A bronze dagger.—W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.

A spear head, of bronzed copper, found in a turbarry near Rhos Haminiog, Cardiganshire, nine feet below the surface. This weapon is in very good preservation.—By Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P.

A bronze celt, or ancient battle axe head, found near Barmouth, the property of H. J. Reveley, Esq., Bryn-y-Gwin. It was dug up in the level between Barmouth and Harlech, called Dyffryn.

A bronze axe, found at Meini Hirion, near Llwyngrwl, the property of J. Jones, Esq., solicitor, of Dolgellau.

Two celts, all bronze, and a framea, or light javelin, used in the chase, or for the purposes of defence, found in a peat bog near Tregaron, in Cardiganshire; and a still larger one found in similar soil, on the Cardiganshire side of Plinlimmon. The blade is nearly half a yard in length, a size apparently not unusual.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.

A bronze sword. A celt, with socket. Seven celts and paalstabs, of various types—some of great variety, others comparatively common. A small celt or chisel of bronze, of very rare type. A gouge of brass.—Mrs. Ormsby Gore.

A spear head found at Cwmnoch, near the ancient road between Harlech and Bala, (described in former Numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*). Another spear head, found at Llanfawr, near Llanfair. A brass spear head, found at Trawsfynydd. A celt, found near Harlech. Another of the same kind (ringed), found near Tomen y mur, Maentwrog. Similar instruments, found respectively at Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy, Trawsfynydd, and Oaklands, near Llanrwst, and Penrhyn Deudraeth.—John Lloyd, Esq., Penyglanau.

A collection of spear heads and celts.—By Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart.

#### ROMAN.

Fragments of two Pateræ.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.

Piece of tessellated pavement.—W. Jones, Esq.

#### MEDIEVAL.

Two small pieces of chain armour, found in Whittington Castle, of the time of the 13th century.

A hauberk or shirt of ring mail, the property of Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P., representative of the Cardiganshire boroughs. This piece of defensive armour is in a very good state of preservation, and excited much interest.

An iron quoit, from Castell y Bere, (Bere Castle,) the property of H. J. Reveley, Esq., Bryn-y-Gwin. This instrument differs from the quoits of modern days in being simply concave on one surface, and not hollowed into the form of a ring. A claw of iron from the same locality, and belonging to the same gentleman.

A gisarme of iron, found whilst digging a drain in some boggy ground near Llangynfelin Church, county of Cardigan.—W. T. Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn.

A curious steelyard weight, bearing the arms of England, and those of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, who died, 1271. It was found at Oswestry.

A curious brazen heel of an ancient standard.—W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.

Piece of a wall tile from Strata Florida.—Miss Thruston.

A brazen measure or drinking vessel, of curious workmanship, found in a turbarry at Trawsfynydd.—J. Lloyd, Esq., Penyglanau.

A silver thumb ring, inscribed † Ave Maria Gra, and bearing a dove, together with a fibula silver gilt, and a gold ring.—P. Loveden, Esq., M.P.

A font or stoup, dug up near Llandrillo Church, the property of Humphrey Lloyd Williams, Esq.

Two alms dishes of latten, one the property of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., the other of Miss Roberts.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A small curious escrutoire, dated 1595, the property of Mr. Griffith, of Dolgellau.

A dial ring, the property of Mr. Edward Jones, of Dolgellau, consisting of two concentric rings, one moving within the other—the larger one having a linear groove, and the smaller one a slight hole working into it.

The sword of the celebrated royalist, Sir John Owen, of Cleneney, exhibited by his representative, Mrs. Ormsby Gore. This relic bears the following inscription on its blade:—"Lord Capel, the day before his execution, presented this sword to Sir John Owen, by whom he said he was convinced it would be worn with honour."

Sword stick of the celebrated Hugh Llwyd, of Cynfael, county of Merioneth, marked by his initials.

Cannon ball shown by Mr. Wentworth Dawes. It was found near Harlech Castle.

Two old musket stocks of the 17th century.—Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart.

A curious old sword, exhibited by W. Griffith, Esq., Dolgellau, found forty years ago at the Parliament House of Glyndwr.

A silver spoon of ancient make, with the handle terminating in an acorn.—The property of Mr. Evan Lloyd, Barmouth.

Two bronze measures of capacity, apparently similar to a pint and a quart, but evidently of early origin; an ancient spur of most complicated workmanship; an antique sword and sheath; an ancient sword hilt.—From the collection of Sir R. W. Vaughan.

The same gentleman also sent a series of large and extremely ancient copper



cooking-pans, found in the cellar of the private residence of Howel Sele, (the cousin of Owain Glyndwr,) at Nannau.

A curious combination of corkscrew, steel, and tinder-box, found in the ancient Parliament House of Owain Glyndwr, Dolgellau, the property of Mr. R. O. Rees, stationer, &c., of that town.

The upper stone of a quern, of an unusual size and form.—Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Festinlog.

Fragment of a quern, in slate.—Humphrey Lloyd Williams, Esq.

#### MSS. AND EARLY PRINTED BOOKS.

A splendid illuminated MS. history of the life of Alexander the Great. Also, an ancient illuminated MS. life of our Saviour, supposed to have belonged to King Henry VII. It contains a picture, in which its author is represented as presenting it to some preceding Plantagenet king. There was also an illuminated folio bible, of great antiquity and extreme rarity—only three copies having been printed, by order of Cromwell, the minister of Henry, prior to the publication (by command of the king) of the copy known under the name of Cranmer's Bible. They were printed on vellum, from the same metal type as those of the subsequent edition, and splendidly illuminated.—By W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.

Commission of the Peace for the county of Merioneth, from Richard the Protector, with seal.

Two grants by the constable of the castle, mayor, and bailiff of Harlech, of the time of Elizabeth, with seals.

Commission by Charles I. to Colonel Thomas Davies.

June 9th, 1644, Warrant of Prince Rupert to raise £100 for victualling, &c., the castle of Hawarden.

Letter to Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Cors-y-Gedol, M.P., respecting embanking Traeth Mawr and Traeth Bach.

An ancient pedigree of the family of Sir William Jones, Knight, of Castell-march, county of Caernarvon.

A MS. pedigree book of the principal families in North Wales.—J. Lloyd, Esq., Penrylanau.

A rescript of Pope John XXIII., dated 1413. It is endorsed, "An inhibition that neither the Bishop of Llandaff, nor the Abbot of Morgan (Margam), shall urge their suits hanging."—Rev. J. M. Traherne.

The bible of Archdeacon Prys.—Mr. H. Ll. Williams.

A Welsh concordance to the Bible, dated 1730. This is the first concordance published in Welsh, and the copies are very scarce; the present is in fact the only one known in the Principality. It was published in Philadelphia by Samuel Keimer and Dafydd Harry, from the manuscript of Abel Morgan, and is dedicated to Dafydd Lloyd, chief justice of Pennsylvania. It is thought to be a book on which the celebrated Dr. Franklin was engaged, and it contains several pages of manuscript, supposed to be written as a substitute for print, when Keimer was short of type. The book was exhibited by Mr. Hancock, of Dolgellau.

#### DRAWINGS.

The Rev. J. Parker, of Llanyblodwell, sent in a very beautiful series of drawings of interiors of churches, including that of Llanaber; Abbey Dore, Hereford, three views; Llandaff Cathedral; Priory Church, Brecon; Garthbeibio, Montgomery; and Abbey Gate, Chester.

Moulding from Llandaff.—Rev. J. M. Traherne.

Plan of ancient fortifications at Trecaerau, Caernarvonshire.—T. D. L. Jones Parry, Esq.

#### SEALS.

A signet ring of gold, of Robert Wynne, Esq., of Glyn, Merioneth, A.D., 1652. Also the following seals:—Impression of the seal of Colonel John Owen, of Cleneny, afterwards the Royalist leader. Ithel ap Bleddyn, Lewis, Bishop of Bangor, about 1400, found near Tanybwlech, in 1831. Madoc, son of Iorwerth ap Emilur, 14th century, found in Tremereirchion, in 1848. Ancient seal of Corporation of Harlech, 14th century. John, Bishop of St. David's. Henry,

Earl of Arundel. Henry, Earl of Tankerville, and Lord Powis, 15th century. William le Bannister, 1317. Meredith ap Howell, Lord of Edeirnion, 1176. Madoc ap Griffith. Corporation of Wenlock, 15th century. Corporation of Oswestry.—By W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.

## BRASSES.

Ioan ap Robert, from Dolwyddelan. Nicholas, Lord Burnel, from Acton Burnel, Shropshire. An ancient rubbing from Ludford, near Ludlow. One of the Goodman brasses, Ruthin. An incised gravestone, from Valle Crucis Abbey. John le Serjeant, St. John's Church, Chester. Ancient gravestone of a child, from the same place. The rubbing from Dolwyddelan bore the following notice:—"At Dolwyddelan, county of Caernarvon, Meredith ap Ioan was father of John Wynn ap Meredith, of Gwydir, Esq., who was grandfather of Sir John Wynn, the first Baronet of his family, and the historian of it. In his history are some curious anecdotes of the state of society in Wales during the life of this Meredith."—This collection of brasses from Wales and the Marches was exhibited by the President.

Mr. Traherne exhibited a rubbing from Llandough, Glamorganshire.

There was also a splendid collection of impressions from English brasses, exhibited by Miss Thruston, of Talgarth.

## COINS.

Three early British coins of gold, said to have been found in Glamorganshire. Three British silver coins, found at Bron Eryri, one being of the reign of Caradoc. A series of coins, consisting of 1, Trajan; 2, Dioclesian; 3, Constantine; 4, Tyrian; and 5, Greek coins, with head of Jupiter. Five small copper coins of Constantine. Three ditto of Probus. One ditto of Postumus. Eighteen silver coins of the reign of Cnut, found under a carnedd at Drwsdangoed, near Chwillog, Caernarvonshire, in beautiful preservation. Several silver pennies of the reign of Edward II. or III. A rose noble of Edward III., coined in the 18th year of his reign. These are of the first gold coinage, and so rare as to be esteemed medals, on account of their beauty. The original appellation given to this coin was florin, derived from the Florentine merchants. The name was subsequently changed to noble. Their value was six shillings and eightpence.—It was sent to the museum by Mr. John Childlaw Roberts, of Dolgellau.

Two shillings coined in the reign of Henry VII.

A beautiful gold coin of about this period was exhibited, but we were unable to decipher it.

Two gold pieces of Henry VIII.

Shilling of Henry VIII.

Two gold coins of Edward VI., in exquisite condition.

Shilling of Edward VI., also well preserved.

Shillings and half shillings of Queen Elizabeth.

A half groat of Elizabeth.

Large coin of James I., found at Strata Florida.

Shilling of Charles I.

Guinea of William III.

Shilling of William III.

Half guinea of Queen Anne.

Shilling of George II.

Shilling of George III. (first coinage).

In the same case was a silver coin of Charles II. of Spain, dated 1614.

A rose noble, found at Gellwig, county of Caernarvon.

## List of Subscribing Members.

- His Royal Highness the Prince Albert  
The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, F.R.S., F.S.A.  
The Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, M.P., F.G.S.  
The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Dunraven  
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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph  
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THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was established in 1846, for the purpose of promoting the Study and Preservation of the Antiquities of Wales and its Marches. Since that time it has held four Annual Meetings, viz., at Aberystwyth (1847), Caernarvon (1848), Cardiff (1849), and Dolgellau (1850); the next Annual Meeting (1851), will be held at Tenby, and the Association will afterwards continue to visit the various districts of the country, over which its labours extend, in succession. It now numbers in its ranks nearly all the Antiquaries of Wales, and a considerable number of others, who, though not immediately connected with the Principality, take the warmest interest in whatever concerns its National and Historical Remains. By the union and periodical meeting of those who are devoted to such pursuits, the objects of the Association will be effectually promoted, and some of the highest interests of the country will be continually cherished. To a nation which has such good cause to be proud of its ancient renown, and inhabiting a

country not less rich in antiquarian remains of all kinds, than grand and beautiful by its natural features, the Study and Preservation of its Antiquities ought to be especially dear. The Nobility, the Gentry, and the whole People of Wales should be knit together in one common bond of veneration for whatever proves and illustrates their national history. They should cherish the memorials of the past as evidences of the noble deeds of their fathers, and they should endeavour to transmit them uninjured, together with worthy memorials of themselves, to their latest posterity.

The study and preservation of the National Antiquities of Wales, and the adjoining districts, may be most effectually promoted by the combining of individual efforts for one common purpose; and to this end the observations and the good will of all intelligent lovers of their country are requested, on behalf of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. This Society publishes a Quarterly Journal, the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, which has already reached the sixth year of its existence, and the pages of which are open to the contributions of all persons who may have anything to communicate in illustration of subjects coming under its cognizance. It is intended to serve as a periodical medium of communication for all antiquaries and antiquarian societies throughout Wales and the adjoining counties; and it is the object of the Society to render it as authentic and scientific an antiquarian record as possible. An Annual Volume of valuable archæological matter is also published by the Association, distinct from the work just mentioned.

The Annual Meetings of the Association afford agreeable opportunities of intercourse to those who are interested in pursuits of this nature; while on every occasion discoveries or observations of an important nature have been made in the districts where the Meetings have been held. The Association hopes, by thus visiting the principal localities of Wales and its borders, to afford to Members opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with all the most important remains in the country.

According to the Rules of the Association, each Subscribing Member becomes entitled to a copy of the publications of the Society (Post free) in return for his subscription, and a ticket of admission to the General Meetings. All information concerning the Society will be afforded either by the General and Local Secretaries, the General Agent, or the Local Agents in each county.

#### Extracts from the Rules of the Association.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing and Corresponding Members.
2. All Members shall be admitted by the General or Local Committees, on the proposal of one of the General or Local Secretaries, or any two Members.
3. All members of the Royal Family, Bishops and Peers, who may signify their intention of joining the Association, shall be admitted as Patrons.
11. All Subscribing Members shall pay £1 annually into the hands of the General Treasurer, either directly, or through such persons as may be appointed by the Committee for that purpose.
12. All subscriptions shall be paid in advance, and become due on the 1st of October in each year.
13. Members not intending to continue their subscription will be expected to give three months' notice to the Publisher.
14. All Subscribing Members shall receive the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and other Publications of the Society, from the 1st of January following the payment of their subscriptions, together with a Ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.
15. A Meeting of the Committee shall be held annually, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, nominating Officers, and framing Laws for the government of the Association.
16. The Annual Meeting shall be holden in one of the principal towns of the Principality and its Marches, at which the elections, the appointment of the place of Meeting for the ensuing year, &c., shall take place. Due notice of this Meeting shall be given publicly by one of the General Secretaries, by order of the Committee.
10. Members are invited to form themselves into Local Committees in the several districts of the Principality and Marches,

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